

M I D D L E E A S T A N D S O U T H A S I A R E V I E W

26 AUGUST 1982

Lebanon

PLO, Syrian Withdrawal Process -- Two ships carrying PLO fighters left Beirut port on 25 August, one carrying 560 fighters to the Syrian port of Tartus and the other carrying 490 fighters bound for Sudan, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The radio also revealed that Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, was on board the ship headed for Syria. Although a PLO official told ANSA that 'Arafat himself left Beirut on 22 August aboard the ship bound for Tunisia, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio said 'Arafat made an inspection tour in west Beirut on 25 August.

Beirut radio said Palestine Liberation Army forces affiliated with Syria are scheduled to begin the overland departure to Syria on 26 August, and the 3,500 men will arrive in Syria within 2 days. The radio affirmed that the Syrian command has decided to recall the 3,000 Syrian soldiers from Beirut during the last 3 days of August. Jerusalem radio announced that Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and U.S. envoy Philip Habib have agreed to permit Syria to send trucks to Beirut to haul heavy Syrian equipment out of the city.

Further Reaction to Al-Jumayyil Election -- If Bashir al-Jumayyil signs a security or peace treaty with Israel in violation of the unanimous 1978 Baghdad summit resolutions, Syria will consider itself in a state of war with him, a Syrian military official declared in remarks reported by Monte Carlo radio. Regarding Al-Jumayyil's demand for the withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces from Lebanon, the official said Syria is prepared to withdraw all its forces within 24 hours of an Israeli evacuation. However, so long as a single Israeli soldier remains in Lebanon, the Syrians will stay there, he added.

Meanwhile, opposition to Al-Jumayyil's election as president mounted among both Christian and Muslim communities in northern Lebanon with both former President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami announcing they will refuse to cooperate with the new president, according to AFP. In Beirut, U.S. envoy Habib has asked former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam to meet with Al-Jumayyil, affirming that the president-elect understands the need for a Christian-Muslim understanding, Beirut radio reported.

Stressing Saudi Arabia's "firm policy" of noninterference in Lebanon's affairs, a Saudi spokesman cited by SPA denied a UPI report that Al-Jumayyil owed his successful election to Saudi backing.

PLO Position -- In an interview in Jordan, reported by Amman radio, PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi asserted that the PLO strategy of force will not change after the evacuation from Beirut and that armed struggle will continue so long as Israel occupies Lebanese territory. Qaddumi later met with King Husayn to discuss the invasion of Lebanon and Arab unity, Amman television reported.

Interviewed by Kuwait's AL-ANBA' in Damascus, PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas claimed the USSR has done everything the PLO requested in the military and political spheres. He criticized Libyan leader Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi for being in no position to give the Palestinians advice.

Meanwhile, the president of Yugoslavia invited PLO Chairman 'Arafat to visit Yugoslavia when it is convenient, Voice of Palestine radio reported.

Military Situation -- The Israelis and Syrians continued to reinforce their positions in the Al-Biqa' Valley, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. Nevertheless, some Israeli forces have withdrawn southward from Beirut toward Israel, ITIM reported. The Voice of Lebanon accused the remaining Palestinians and their allies in west Beirut of firing at the Al-Hadath area on the night of 25 August. The previous evening an Israeli corporal was shot dead by a sniper at the Galerie Sim'an crossing, IDF radio reported citing the IDF spokesman.

Inter-Arab Affairs

During brief visits to Damascus and Amman, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal discussed the forthcoming Arab summit conference with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Jordanian King Husayn, according to Damascus radio and Amman television. Faysal said his visits were aimed at narrowing the gap among Arab viewpoints prior to the conference, the television noted. "Informed sources" in Saudi Arabia cited by Monte Carlo radio said President al-Asad will head the Syrian delegation to the Fes summit, which will request his government to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. A Syrian source cited by the radio confirmed that Syria will participate in the Arab foreign ministers preparatory conference starting 28 August, the radio also reported. A KUNA report says Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will attend the summit and Al-Asad will not.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq bombed oil installations on Khark Island scoring "direct and effective" hits, an Iraqi military spokesman declared in a statement carried by Baghdad radio. He reiterated Iraq's warning to ships approaching Khark Island. In a speech to military commanders reported by Tehran radio, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i claimed that Iran is capable of making it impossible for the Iraqis to survive in the Persian Gulf.

Israel

As soon as all the "terrorists" have evacuated Beirut, Israel will ask Egypt to resume the Palestinian autonomy talks Prime Minister Menahem Begin told visiting U.S. congressmen in remarks reported by IDF radio. Prior to his departure for the United States, Defense Minister Sharon met with Palestinian village league leaders and restated Israel's call for Jordan to join the Camp David process, according to Jerusalem radio reports. The defense minister also asked Philip Habib to transmit another warning to the Syrians about cease-fire violations in Lebanon, the radio noted. Meanwhile, in remarks broadcast by the radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir described Syria's threat to declare war against Lebanon if it makes peace with Israel as "brutal and insolent."

Egypt

The interior minister issued a decree releasing 244 persons detained under the Emergency Law, MENA reported.

Libya

A Voice of Arab Homeland commentary called on revolutionary committees to prepare a "day of revenge" against treasonous Arab regimes. The commentary pointed out that Egypt so far has escaped revolutionary committee activity, which must be escalated in this important "front of confrontation."

FBI

DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT 'WILL CONTINUE TO HOLD OLIVE BRANCH'

NC260705 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0556 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has demanded the United States recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. He has also emphasized that he will continue to hold an olive branch.

The above statements came in a dialogue with the U.S. NBC television network, following the brother commander in chief's meeting with [former Lebanese] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam in his home. Brother Abu 'Ammar said: What has occurred in nationalist Beirut is a major victory for the joint forces. Furthermore, the heroic acts of the Lebanese and of the residents of besieged Beirut, in conjunction with the men of the Palestinian Resistance, have achieved great steadfastness and thwarted Sharon's plan to occupy Beirut.

The brother commander in chief yesterday afternoon inspected the areas of the Arab University, Al-Fakihani and Sabra. He was received with great enthusiasm by the masses of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, who emphasized they will rally around the Palestinian Revolution until victory is achieved.

Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar also visited the fighters of the Lebanese National Movement, who are standing fast in their bunkers in these areas. Abu 'Ammar shook hands with the fighters, while foreign cameramen and newsmen recorded this warm meeting that took place during Brother Abu 'Ammar's tour.

'ABD RABBUH ON PLO FUTURE, LEBANESE ELECTION

JN251741 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1710 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris -- live or recorded]

[Text] Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, PLO Executive Committee member and official in charge of the PLO Information and Culture Department, today said the Palestine National Council will convene in Damascus soon to discuss and define future objectives.

'Abd Rabbuh said the Resistance will work to develop its methods of struggle, and no one can force the Palestinian Resistance to adopt the path of terrorism. Terrorism is adopted by the desperate; none among the Palestinian is desperate.

In a first comment by one of the radical PLO Executive Committee members on the election of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil as president of Lebanon, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh said this election took place with the help of Israeli tanks and under the auspices of Philip Habib. He added that this election was not a surprise to the Palestinians because when Israel and the United States talk about the need to bring a strong government to power, they do not have in mind a government that will represent the aspirations of the Lebanese people.

PLO OFFICIAL MAKES STATEMENT TO AL-ANBA'

GF252016 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 25 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Report on interview with PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas, by AL-ANBA' correspondent in Damascus Talal al-'Awadi -- date not given]

[Excerpt] In a statement to AL-ANBA', PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, noted that nobody can define the features of the next stage -- the aftermath of the withdrawal of the combatants from Beirut -- because they are waiting for these combatants and the leadership to arrive at the defined locations outside of Lebanon.

He added that he does not rule out calling for the Palestine National Council to convene a special session to set a platform for the next Palestinian move.

I asked the Central Committee member whether the PLO had received international guarantees or promises on a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian issue that ensures the establishment of a Palestinian state in return for withdrawal from Beirut. He noted: We did not get such pledges or guarantees. Besides, the departure of the Palestinian Resistance from west Beirut was designed to save civilian lives, lift the siege and halt destruction of the remaining buildings. In other words, we did not get any guarantees for a comprehensive political solution in return for this withdrawal.

Mahmud 'Abbas, who heads the Palestinian-Soviet friendship committee, answered a question on the Soviet position and the accusations and charges of some Palestinian officials that Moscow is neglecting its friends in Lebanon. He said: The Soviet Union did all we requested on the military and political levels. Also, the Soviets sincerely complied with the requests of the joint Arab delegation, which stems from the Arab foreign ministers meeting. He added: It is wrong to blame the Soviet Union because those who made such charges are unaware of the contacts that took place with the Soviets and the support it provides to us.

He also criticized the statements of Col Mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi, saying he has no right to give advice, criticize or condemn the Palestinian Revolution or its leadership because, above all, he was not present in the battle.

GULF AFFAIRSGCC PETROLEUM MINISTERS CONFERENCE POSTPONED

GF251815 Doha QNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Muscat, 25 Aug (QNA) -- The QNA correspondent in Muscat has learned that the GCC petroleum ministers conference has been postponed until October. This conference was due to convene on 1 September in Salalah, Oman, to discuss setting a strategy for the GCC countries regarding energy use and petroleum resources exploitation and establishing a number of projects pertaining to the petroleum industry.

BAHRAINFOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER LEAVES FOR GENEVA

GF251257 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1120 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Manama, 25 Aug (WAKH) -- Bahraini Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibd Mubarak Al Khalifah left for Geneva today en route to Morocco to attend the Arab foreign ministers conference which will open in Mohammedia next Saturday. The conference will prepare for the resumption of the Fes summit in Morocco which is expected to be convened in the first half of September and will discuss the developments in Lebanon and the Arab peace plan.

OMANI INFORMATION OFFICIAL ARRIVES 25 AUGUST

GF251920 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1430 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Manama, 25 Aug (WAKH) -- 'Abdallah Sakhr al-'Amiri, information director at the Omani Information Ministry, arrived in Manama today on a 2-day visit to Bahrain.

Upon his arrival in Manama, 'Abdallah al-'Amiri said this visit is within the framework of a tour of the GCC countries, during which he will deliver messages from Omani Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz to the GCC information ministers.

He said that during his visit to Bahrain he will deliver a message to Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad that includes a working paper on the information pact, presented by the Sultanate of Oman to the GCC countries.

Al-'Amiri pointed out that his country hopes these countries will adopt the text of the working paper as a framework for a joint information policy that respects various information goals in the region. He said this policy should be realistic, sincere and should convey facts and avoid everything that harms the citizens of the Gulf.

Al-'Amiri expressed his hope that Bahrain will adopt this paper as a draft plan that will be discussed during the GCC information ministry under secretaries meeting that will be held in Abu Dhabi on 14 and 15 September and which will fix the date of the GCC information ministers meeting. The Omani information director also expressed his hope that the Omani working paper will be included on the agenda of the third Gulf summit so that it can be framework for a joint Gulf effort.

QATARCABINET AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

GF251845 Doha QNA in Arabic 1245 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Doha, 25 Aug (QNA) -- Qatar's Cabinet today held a meeting chaired by the amir of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, at Al-Yamamah Palace.

The Cabinet asserted that the departure of the Palestinians from Beirut, with their heads held high and with their faith firm, implies a new breakthrough for the Palestinian Revolution and emphasizes to the whole world the strength of its presence and the soundness of its stances under the leadership of the PLO in spite of all the savage methods of oppression used against it. The Cabinet also stressed Qatar's commitment to its constant and announced position in granting unlimited support to the continuation of the Palestinian Revolution's just struggle to achieve the goal for which it is fighting: the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state in their homeland.

The Cabinet also expressed its absolute belief that the Middle East will never enjoy peace or stability without resolving the Palestinian issue on these bases. Moreover, the international community in general, and the superpowers in particular, must clearly realize this fact since ignoring it constitutes a growing danger that threatens world peace.

The Cabinet reaffirmed that the current stage in the history of the Arab nation, with its dangerous dimensions, requires all Arabs to unify their ranks and restore their solidarity to confront the challenges facing them and avert the dangers that threaten them.

The Cabinet also expressed pride at the honorable struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and their heroic steadfastness against the Israeli aggression in such an unequal battle in terms of numbers and equipment, for they set an example by their sacrifices in defense of their just cause and the dignity and honor of their Arab nation.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRINCE SA'UD DEPARTS FOR SYRIA, JORDAN 25 AUG

JN251814 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Riyadh 'Abdallah ash-Shihri -- live or recorded]

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Jidda this morning on a surprise visit to Damascus and Amman with messages from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Jordanian King Husayn.

Informed sources told me both messages deal with two points, the first of which is the preparations for the Fes conference to be convened in Morocco in September.

The same sources confirmed that Syria would attend the Fes summit and participate with a delegation headed by President Hafiz al-Asad, who promised Saudi officials during his recent visit to Saudi Arabia that he would support the King Fahd peace plan.

The second point deals with Saudi Arabia's call for discarding Arab peripheral differences, at this stage in particular, and to begin a new stage of Arab cooperation and joint action in light of the current regional developments. The same sources did not rule out the fact that this call may receive a positive response by officials in the two countries. Well-informed sources have stated the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon will be discussed at the Fes summit conference.

The sources affirmed that the Syrian forces would withdraw from Lebanon after the summit which will make a decision asking the Syrian Government to withdraw its forces in implementation of a request to be submitted by the Lebanese Government to the summit. This will be followed by a complete Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory, which Washington recently promised Arab countries, particularly the Riyadh and Cairo governments.

SPOKESMAN DENIES SAUDI TIE TO LEBANESE ELECTION

LD251656 Riyadh SPA English 1533 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Jidda, Aug 25 (SPA) -- A government spokesman has denied as completely unfounded and totally fabricated a UPI report today linking Saudi Arabia with Bashir al-Jumayyil's nomination to the presidency in Lebanon.

The spokesman was commenting on a UPI despatch from Abu Dhabi quoting Arab diplomatic sources in the Gulf as saying that Al-Jumayyil "could not have announced his candidacy for the post without the approval of Saudi Arabia and allied states."

In a statement to SPA, the spokesman said: "The UPI report is completely unfounded and totally fabricated." He added that the question of Lebanese presidential elections was a "purely domestic issue pertaining to the Lebanese people and of interest to the Lebanese only." The spokesman said the kingdom's "firm policy is based on non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries."

Saudi Arabia is interested in Lebanon's security and stability and that the "Lebanese brethren in Lebanon succeed in preserving the country's territorial integrity, stability and security and adhere to covenants and agreements existing among them for a long time," he added. He also expressed the kingdom's interest in Lebanon "safeguarding its character and affiliations in force since its independence." The spokesman concluded by expressing the hope that Lebanon would "succeed in getting rid of Zionist occupation of its territory and reconstructing the country."

KING FAHD ISSUES DECREE ON PALESTINIAN STUDENTS

LD251332 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1215 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 25 Aug (SPA) -- His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has issued a royal order saying the children of Palestinians residing in the kingdom should be treated the same as Saudis in Saudi schools and universities, and that the government will meet the expenses of studies, both inside and outside the kingdom, of 100 Palestinians not residing in the kingdom. The royal order is as follows:

In light of the conditions in which the Palestinian people are living, and out of the concern of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to secure the future of the sons of the Palestinians, his majesty has decreed that sons of Palestinians residing in the kingdom should be treated the same as Saudis in schools and universities. His majesty has also decreed that the kingdom should pay the cost of the study of 100 Palestinian students inside and outside the kingdom who are nonresidents in the kingdom.

MINISTER LEAVES FOR AUSTRIA, FINLAND 25 AUGUST

LD252054 Riyadh SPA in English 1903 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, Aug 25 (SPA) -- Saudi Industry and Electricity Minister Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi left here today on a several days visit to Austria and Finland. He will hold talks with the two countries' leaders on ways to enhance industrial cooperation.

PDRYPRESIDENT ADDRESSES GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

GF251154 San'a Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Aug 82

["Text" of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih speech delivered at the military college in Ar-Rawdah at the opening session of the General People's Congress -- recorded]

[Text] In the name of God. Praise be upon the first greatest teacher, Muhammad ibn 'Abdallah. Brothers, members of the General People's Congress and other brothers present. I greet you in the name of Islam, freedom and democracy.

I express my profound pleasure over holding the general people's meeting in the capital of the revolution and the homeland in these glorious days of the contemporary history of our people, which is mixed with blood, sacrifices and heroism as we celebrate the 20th anniversary of the immortal 26 September revolution. This revolution was and will always remain a means for the Yemeni people, through their aspirations, to change the features of Yemeni society into a new and aspiring form through which our people have achieved the greatest victories in the various democratic, developmental cooperative and unity fields, in addition to the establishment of the modern Yemeni state and a society of justice and equality,

Our people are still a powerful revolutionary force, enabling them to define their aspirations and national and Islamic goals. We are living in the new positive phenomenon of advanced democratic change in revolutionary Yemen with the formation of the General People's Congress which is regarded as a huge victory in expressing the will to achieve the national unity of Yemen, and in culminating the September revolution, the prestige of which has been enhanced and has won respect both inside and outside the country. After we reinstituted democracy within the revolutionary society a clear and comprehensive policy was adopted in finding a national policy that represents the will of the people with all its factions and respective constructive national views, and represents our national goals which stem from our glorious Islamic faith, rich culture and the principles of the honorable 26 September revolution.

Let our starting point be from our actual situation, our experience and the aspirations of each individual toward a better and brighter future. The command has taken all care not to make this method [word indistinct] or express the official mood or a certain group or body, but to allow it to spring from the people's will and freedom [applause] and embody the democratic practices in which many Yemeni figures have taken part by participating in the People's Constituent Assembly or outside it to prepare [word indistinct] for a national wide consensus to create a national charter whose first [word indistinct] has been prepared through the participation of a great number of people from various sectors -- the cultured, intellectuals politicians, dignitaries, merchants, farmers and military men. The cooperative groups for (?development) have played an active role in participating in the draft charter plan. [applause] A similar role was also played by vocational and mass societies and associations in our country until we issued the presidential decree on 27 May 1980 to form the National Dialogue Committee which included a number of elements from the elite of the people's sons and whose primary task was to propose the national draft charter plan to the people.

The dialogue committee gratefully initiated the serious democratic dialogue that has continued for some time. It also held a nationwide general (?referendum) on each of the charter's principles and contents, thus opening the door for the people and encouraging them to express freely and seriously their opinions in order to make the charter the faithful and true translation of the people's will and the theoretical indication and practical method on which we all agree [word indistinct] and are committed to -- both officials and citizens alike -- rallying around, and committed to the belief that all our Islamic, national, pan-Arab and international practices are in agreement with the charter's principles, and that our allegiance is to God and to the dear homeland, and to no one else, while being assured of our methods -- politically, economically, socially and culturally. The charter, which is now in its latest but not final form, also embodies the people's will so that the People's General Congress can approve the charter in its final form.

Brother members of the congress and all current members: We know very well that, after being approved by you who are representatives of the people's will, the charter will eliminate all superficial contradictions in Yemen because it is our way to achieve national unity as opposed to disharmony which not only undermines the September revolution but also the basis of our independent Arab and Islamic life. This means that our responsibilities under the charter will be great and accumulating, and they require all of us to intensify our efforts to make the goals and values of the charter felt in our new political, economic, social and cultural Yemeni life [applause], and at the same time to preserve the positive democratic atmosphere in society which has created the charter as an urgent national demand. [applause]

Dear members of the congress: Out of our belief that democracy is a conduct and practice, and in line with the fact that peaceful constructive dialogue among the sons of the people-- command and masses -- is the best way to establish a good prosperous society [applause], we issued our invitation to hold this congress, not only to approve the charter in its final form, but also to shoulder other national duties that are no less honorable and significant than the first ones but indeed are more profound, serious and contributive in the process of national action to achieve national unity and enhance stability and security, thus opening the door for all people to have a constructive political life under the charter and in light of its principles. The new task for which we invited you in our presidential decree on 12 August is to develop the method of national action in Yemen to protect the charter and to be committed to it on all governmental and popular levels, both in conduct and in practice. [applause]

Let this be a continuous guarantee to make the national charter viable and inherent in all our activities and practices. No doubt, brothers, the simplicity of our Yemeni society, the fact there are no social (?diseases) and contradictions in it, and the stable national unity it enjoys have helped directly in attaining a better form of national action in general and of political action in particular because our life in Yemen is rich in many encouraging positive factors that encourage the success of national dialogue and stable national unity. [applause]

Brother conferees: On this great and historic occasion I salute the souls of our faithful martyrs in the armed forces, security [organs], militia and all martyrs of our people who sacrificed their pure souls for the ask of this dear homeland to achieve the victory of the eternal September revolution so that our people will achieve their aspirations: freedom, justice, democracy and prosperity. [applause]

In the name of your congress, I also salute the soldiers whose efforts have made it possible for our people to enjoy security, stability and a dignified life; I thank every soldier, NCO and officer in the armed forces and security [organs] [applause] for their holy and active national role of protecting the revolution and the republic and its enormous accomplishments, and for their considerable contributions and sacrifices to the Yemeni society and its new renaissance and to safeguarding its freedom, sovereignty and national independence. [applause]

I also salute, with gratitude and pride, the steadfastness of the Palestinian people [applause], the Lebanese national forces and the Yemeni fighters [applause] in the Palestinian Revolution for their magnificent steadfastness that has startled the world, and for their brave confrontation of fascist Zionist aggression that is aided by imperialist and colonialist powers. [applause] Let us pray for the souls of the Palestinian, Lebanese, Yemeni and Arab martyrs who sacrificed their lives [applause] for the Arab nation's honor, dignity and right. [applause]

Brother members of the congress; I thank you once again and I am confident you will do your best to ensure the success of this congress in carrying out its primary tasks, in realizing what all our people demand of you and in reaching all their goals. Peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

'ALI 'ANTAR RECEIVES PLO OFFICIALS 25 AUGUST

GF251949 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Brother Brig Gen 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of local government, today received Brother 'Abbas Zaki, PLO representative in Aden, and Brother Muhammad Jabri, alias Abu Firas, representative of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Aden.

Discussion during the meeting centered on the measures and the means by which the Palestinian combatants -- the honorable strugglers of the Palestinian Revolution who courageously defended west Beirut against the perfidious Zionist aggression and invasion which is supported by U.S. imperialism -- will be received.

It is noteworthy that the Council of Ministers discussed during its periodic meeting the measures and preparations for receiving the Palestinian strugglers and combatants in accordance with the decision of the Political Bureau of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

PFLO ADDRESSES EGYPTIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

GF251256 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 24 Aug 82

["Text" of message by the PFLO Third General National Congress to the Egyptian national progressive movement]

[Text] The great Egyptian people have been at the forefront of the Arab people who are struggling for freedom, democracy, social progress and Arab unity. If the As-Asadat and Mubarak regime has pushed Egypt far away from the role it played in the Arab national liberation movement and the world's revolutionary liberation movement during the time of 'Abd an-Nasir, the Egyptian masses and their escalating national movement are able -- through their history of struggle and through the aid of Arab and international allies and friends -- to put an end to the treachery and capitulation of rulers and to [word indistinct] march and [word indistinct] in Egypt to occupy its role in the struggle to lead the Arab national liberation movement and its true position within the world's revolutionary movement, which is fighting against imperialism, Zionism, racism and reaction.

While greatly appreciating the role played by the Egyptian national and progressive forces and the weight of the great Egyptian people in the Arab revolutionary march, the PFLO third general national congress expresses its warmest fraternal revolutionary greetings and sincerest solidarity for the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and the treachery of agent rulers. We are very confident the voice of the Egyptian people will become heard increasingly more loudly in resisting the Camp David plot and the so-called Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The (?struggle) of the Egyptian people and their national movement is stronger than jails and acts of terrorism, and the high national feelings and awareness of this people will be not be taken in by the false promises or the farce of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, which has substituted one occupier for another and has imposed heavy shackles on Egyptian lands. We are very confident in the ability of the great Egyptian people -- led by its national and progressive forces -- to overcome difficulties and hindrances and to overthrow all the agent leaders as they did with As-Sadat and to return the bright Arab revolutionary face to dear Egypt and to the glorious 23 July revolution.

Greetings of profound struggle! Greetings to the heroic Egyptian people and to their national progressive movement! Down with all symbols of treason in Egypt, Oman and other agent reactionary regimes!

BRIEFS

NEW TV, RADIO TRANSMITTER -- A station for television and local radio retransmission was inaugurated in the directorate of (Shaht) yesterday. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Aug 82 GF]

YAR

AL-'IRYANI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AL-QADHDHAFI

GF251818 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani today received 'Umar Abu Zayd (Dorza), secretary of the general people's committee for agriculture reformation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, who delivered a message from Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, Libyan chief of state, addressed to Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. The meeting was attended by Dr Ahmad al-Hamdani, minister of agriculture and fisheries.

GHALI COMMENTS ON OUTCOME OF VISIT TO FRANCE

NC251522 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, 25 Aug (MENA) -- Outlining the outcome of his visit to France, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that there is a complete conformity of views between Egypt and France on a number of points. In a statement to MENA, Dr Ghali said the points on which there is agreement are: the need to uphold the Palestinian people's right to self-determination; the need to help the PLO extricate itself from its ordeal; the need to preserve Lebanon's territorial unity and political independence; the need to bring about a national conciliation in Lebanon; and the need for all this to take place within the framework of a comprehensive solution for the Middle East problem.

Dr Ghali noted that the purpose of his visit to France is for further coordination between Egyptian and French diplomacy regarding the Middle East problem. He added that it is necessary to assess the situation before, during and after the departure of the Palestinians from Beirut.

Dr Ghali said discussions were also held on the joint French-Egyptian draft resolution submitted to the Security Council on 2 July, the discussion of which [at the Security Council] has been postponed until after the withdrawal of the Palestinians from Lebanon. In this connection, it was agreed to submit the draft resolution to the Security Council within the next few days but, prior to this, to hold intensive contacts with members of the Security Council, particularly the states that are permanent members, so they may support it and not veto it. It was also agreed to discuss all the amendments that the parties concerned may introduce to the resolution to ensure it will be unanimously adopted.

Dr Ghali said the Egyptians have agreed with the French to continue consultations on the Palestinian and Lebanese issues and to coordinate diplomatic activity on the level of bilateral relations and on the level of joint action at the United Nations and the Security Council.

The minister of state for foreign affairs said he had a working session with Egypt's ambassador to the United States, Ashraf Ghorbal, who had come from Washington, and with Egypt's ambassador in Paris, Samir Safwat, to discuss the situation and draw up a comparison between the U.S. view and the French view of the future of the Palestinian question.

Dr Ghali added that he contacted the [Egyptian] permanent delegation in New York to brief it on the results of the contacts held in Paris. Other contacts were held with the Egyptian Embassy in Brussels, because the French resolution is based on the European group's decision that was issued in Brussels last June.

The French paper LE MATIN today published statements by Dr Butrus Ghali expressing his belief that the United States has shown signs of development in the way it views matters in the Middle East but saying that this is not enough.

In his interview with LE MATIN, Dr Ghali described the recent statements by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz as "the beginning of promises." Ghali stressed in this regard the necessity of encouraging this first step and pointed out that this justifies the Egyptian-French diplomatic move.

The Egyptian minister explained that it is necessary to first try to obtain a promise from Israel that its forces will withdraw from Lebanon and consequently from the West Bank and Gaza sector, to create an atmosphere of confidence among the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and rebuild the whole foundation that collapsed because of the Israeli aggression.

Dr Ghali is scheduled to fly back to Cairo this evening following his 3-day working visit to France during which he held contacts with senior French officials, including External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, Scientific Research and Technology Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement and Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert. He also met with Gen Fu'ad Malil, representative of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil.

Additional Remarks

JN260847 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said upon his return to Cairo from France that French President Francois Mitterrand will visit Egypt in November. He added that Egypt and France have coordinated their stand regarding the situation in the Middle East and both the Palestinian and Lebanese issues. He said agreement was reached on helping the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination.

Dr Butrus Ghali said Egypt has called for the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Beirut and the establishment of a strong Lebanese government to bring about a national conciliation. He expressed the hope that Lebanese President-elect al-Jumayyil will undertake this mission.

Regarding Egypt's attitude toward the autonomy talks, Dr Ghali said Egypt wants a new beginning for negotiations and the adoption of measures aimed at establishing confidence so these negotiations can achieve their purpose.

SHULTZ, WEINBERGER STATEMENTS TERMED 'REALISTIC'

JN241606 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Ahmad Sha'ban commentary: "Recognition of Palestinian Rights Is the Basis for Middle East Peace"]

[Excerpts] The past few days, especially since the beginning of the Palestinian withdrawal from Beirut, have been marked by several U.S. statements which, if they are accompanied by decisions on the same level, can constitute a good basis for Middle East peace.

Recently, reports have mentioned a comprehensive U.S. peace plan, incorporating a solution to the crux of the Middle East problem, namely, the Palestine question. Matters have not stopped at this point. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has made statements which, in themselves, constitute a step forward. Although still inadequate and not meeting Arab demands, it is a step in the right direction. We are referring here to Shultz' statements in which he said Israel will have to withdraw from parts of the West Bank.

If we also consider the statement in which Defense Secretary Weinberger said he does not believe a Palestinian state will threaten Middle East security and serve as a base for Soviet influence and terrorist activity, we find that all these U.S. statements, although still not backed by actual decisions and measures, constitute a more realistic, objective and equitable view of Palestinian rights.

We believe that in its capacity as a full partner in the peace process, the U.S. administration can produce an integral peace plan based on the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to determine their own destiny and establish their own state. Such a plan will set us on the right course of eliminating the hotbeds of conflict and tension in the region, guaranteeing the security of the entire Middle East and crowning the Palestinian people's struggle, steadfastness and sacrifices with the establishment of a homeland in which they can live in safety and peace.

CAIRO COMMENTS ON POSSIBLE U.S. AUTONOMY MOVE

JN251900 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Under the headline "Preliminary Observations on the Expected U.S. Move To Settle the Palestinian Issue," 'Abd al-'Adhim Hammad says: The U.S. State Department spokesman has stated that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz intends to give an intensive, quick thrust to the negotiations aimed at finding a solution to the Palestinian issue within the context of the Camp David accords. According to reports from Washington, the U.S. State Department spokesman has said the United States is prepared to look into several interpretations of the Camp David accords.

While reports from Washington continue to indicate a possible U.S. move to find a solution to the Palestinian issue, we would like to make the following observations:

First, we welcome any serious American move to resolve the Palestinian issue, and we believe the United States can greatly influence Israel's behavior toward a peaceful and just settlement to the Palestinian issue. Thus, we would like to see this move as a reality rather than just an interpretation of a possible move as bitterness increases throughout the Arab world following the events in Lebanon.

Second, if the expected U.S. move to resolve the Palestinian issue is going to work within the framework of the Camp David accords, then everyone, headed by the United States and from the beginning, must accept that the solution these accords offer to the Palestinian issue is only an interim solution and, according to the second Camp David agreement, a transitional solution.

Third, upon previous observations, a precise, decisive definition of Palestinian autonomous rule should be submitted according to the Camp David agreement during the transitional stage. The great importance of this definition is clear when one considers the dispute between Egypt and Israel on the concept of Palestinian autonomy, in the absence of a U.S. initiative to settle this dispute, has led to a state of stagnation in the autonomy talks.

Fourth, the form and concept of a final settlement of the Palestinian issue must not be compromised in advance, because there is no political or legal justification for saying that Israeli withdrawal will apply only to parts of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the idea of Palestinian self-determination does not apply because of its implied threat to Israel's security.

We do not want to be drawn into the vicious circle of interpreting clauses that some intentionally fabricate. However, since the Camp David agreement stipulates that autonomy is a transitional stage after which the future of the occupied Palestinian territories will be determined with the participation of the representatives of the Palestinians, and since the preamble of the Camp David accords based on UN Resolution 242 forbids the seizure of land by armed force, then the talk of international borders now is a precondition which unjustifiably prejudices the final settlement. Furthermore, reservations on Palestinian self-determination are considered an unjustifiable violation of what Israel agreed to in the Camp David accords. The sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is open for negotiation after the autonomy's 5-year transition period.

These are the observations we feel are necessary to assert while reports from Washington talk of a possible U.S. move to settle the Palestinian issue within the context of the Camp David accords. However, the important fact is that peace and stability in the Middle East are linked to whether the Palestinian people achieve or do not achieve their just rights, because the loss of these rights is the cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict and any settlement that does not tackle this cause will enhance the concept of peace as everyone expects.

DECISION ISSUED FOR RELEASE OF 244 DETAINEES

NC251413 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 25 Aug (MENA) -- Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha issued a decision today releasing 244 persons held in custody under the Emergency Law after they were examined in light of the criteria established for preserving stability and security. The decision came in response to instructions from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

MOROCCO'S BOUCETTA ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 25 AUG

JN250806 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Aug (INA) -- M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and King Hassan II's envoy to President Saddam Husayn, arrived here this morning. Boucetta told INA he is carrying a message to President Saddam Husayn from his brother, His Majesty King Hassan II, dealing with the forthcoming Arab summit conference and the current Arab consultations to unify Arab stands on urgent Arab issues.

Confers With Husayn

JN251119 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Aug (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has received a message from His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco. The message was conveyed to the president by M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, during their meeting here today. The message deals with current Arab relations and the bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended by Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im Rashid, director of the president's office and Revolution Command Council acting secretary, and Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 821

JN251559 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Aug (INA) -- Iraqi Armed Forces have killed two Iranians in the central sector and destroyed two excavators and one vehicle in the Ash-Shib area.

Communique No 821 issued this evening by the Armed Forces Command states that Iranian artillery shelled residential areas and economic installations in Basra and Khanaqin today causing some damage to them.

The following is the text of the communique: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The results of our valiant armed forces' activities in the operations theater yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Two were killed in the central sector of the operations theater.
2. Two excavators and one vehicle were destroyed in the Ash-Shib area.
3. The rancorous Iranian enemy shelled residential areas and economic installations in Basra and Khanaqin today causing some damage to them.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 August 1982

AIR FORCE BOMBS KHARK ISLAND 25 AUGUST

JN251650 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1635 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] A military spokesman has issued the following statement: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In accordance with our previous warnings to the ruling regime in Tehran, concerning the consequences of its continued shelling of our cities and our economic installations in Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali and Panjwin, oil installations on Khart Island were bombed at 1800 today. The hits were direct and effective.

By this, we reiterate our warnings against approaching Khark Island and we repeat our advice to all oil tankers to keep away from this island. Otherwise, they will be destroyed.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 25 AUGUST

LD252100 Riyadh SPA in English 1905 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Amman, Aug 25 (SPA) -- Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived here today from Damascus, after a short visit to Syria during which he handed a message from King Fahd to President Hafiz al-Asad dealing with the current Arab situation. He was greeted at the airport by Jordanian acting foreign minister, Hasan Ibrahim, and Saudi Arabia's ambassador to Jordan, Ibrahim as-Sultan.

During his stay here, Prince Sa'ud will deliver a similar message from the Saudi monarch to King Husayn.

Prior to his departure from the Syrian capital, Prince Sa'ud conferred with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on the latest Arab situation and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Prince Sa'ud visited Damascus and Amman earlier this month, when he delivered similar messages to President al-Asad and King Husayn dealing with the current Arab situation and efforts to reconvene the adjourned Fes Arab summit.

Mr Khaddam also visited At-Ta'if on August 18, when he was received by King Fahd.

Meets King Husayn, Departs

JN251835 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister. The Saudi minister conveyed to His Majesty King Husayn a message from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz dealing with the latest developments in the Arab arena and the resumption of the forthcoming Fes summit conference to rebuild Arab solidarity with the purpose of confronting the challenges in the coming stage within a framework of pan-Arab commitment and joint Arab responsibility.

His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister, arrived in Amman this afternoon. He left Amman this evening.

In a statement to the JNA correspondent before leaving, he said the Arab nation is passing through a critical stage of the Arab struggle. He said the tour he is making to some Arab capitals aims at narrowing the gap among Arab viewpoints prior to the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

Present to welcome him on his arrival and bid him farewell when he left were Hasan Ibrahim, acting minister of foreign affairs, the Saudi ambassador in Amman and ranking Foreign Ministry officials.

PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN251431 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] In a statement to PETRA upon his arrival in Amman this morning, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, said: The strategy of the Palestinian Resistance after its evacuation from Beirut, and not Lebanon, will not change because it is basically based on armed struggle, which will not stop until we return to our homeland, Palestine. He added that will resort to intensive political action in the international arena to achieve more recognition as a legitimate, sole representative of the Palestinian people and obtain recognition of our legitimate rights in establishing an independent Palestinian state on our land, Palestine.

Answering a question on the country that will host the PLO, he said: All Arab countries, especially those near the battlefield, are a base for the PLO. He said his visit to Jordan aims at holding consultations with high-ranking Jordanian officials on the recent developments in Lebanon to coordinate action on our view of the future of the Arab region, especially since there are many possibilities in the Arab arena requiring unifying efforts and supporting joint Arab solidarity and action.

Qaddumi stressed that Palestinian decisionmaking will remain independent and will not be subjugated to any negative effects in the future, no matter what the pressures of the foreign powers.

Qaddumi pointed out that the PLO will attend the coming Arab summit because it usually attends all Arab conferences. The PLO has previously called for convening an Arab summit to discuss the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and unify Arab efforts to confront the new challenges threatening the Arab nation.

Answering a question on whether the evacuation of the Palestinian Resistance from Beirut will end the Lebanese crisis and the conflict there, Qaddumi said: The departure of the Resistance has been in response to the desire of the brothers in the Lebanese Government, but the evacuation of the Resistance will not end the conflict, which is not always an armed one. The struggle will continue as long as Israel is present on Lebanese territory. He stressed the need for withdrawal of Israeli forces and to achieve accord among all national Lebanese movements in Lebanon.

Receiving him at the airport was Hasan Ibrahim, minister of occupied territories and acting foreign minister, and 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO representative in Amman.

Meets With King Husayn

JN251853 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi, accompanied by Mahmud 'Abbas, PLO Executive Committee member, and Brig Gen 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO representative in Amman.

The meeting dealt with the latest developments in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its effects on the general situation in the region and the importance of adopting a unified Arab stand to confront the challenges facing all Arabs.

His Majesty King Husayn praised the stand of heroism and sacrifice of the Palestinian fighters in Lebanon. He stressed that recent events clearly confirm that a just and lasting peace will not be achieved except within the framework of a comprehensive settlement based on Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, particularly Jerusalem, and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination on their own national soil.

QATARI MILITARY DELEGATION MEETS CROWN PRINCE

JN251413 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Crown Prince Hasan received in his office at the Royal Hashemite Court this morning Brig Gen Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Atiyah, deputy commander in chief of the Qatari Armed Forces. Discussion during the meeting focused on bilateral relations and the situation in the region.

Departs 25 August

JN251509 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Amman, 25 Aug (PETRA) -- Brig Gen 'Abdallah al-'Atiyah, deputy commander in chief of the Qatari Armed Forces, and his delegation left Amman today following a visit of several days to Jordan during which he met with King Husayn, the supreme commander of the armed forces; Crown Prince Hasan; and the commander in chief of the armed forces. Brig Gen al-'Atiyah and his delegation also visited several of the armed forces' military units and training institutions. He was seen off by several high-ranking army officers and members of the Qatari Embassy in Amman.

KING HUSAYN ATTENDS BRIEFING ON POPULAR ARMY

JN251444 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] At noon today His Majesty King Husayn, supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, attended a briefing held by the Jordanian Armed Forces general command on the plan for establishing the popular army.

At the beginning of the session, Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd Ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, reviewed the stages so far achieved for implementing the order of his majesty the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces on the formation of the popular army and training and arming those citizens capable of bearing arms. He said the special committee that was set up for formulating the bases of training and arming the popular army had drawn up an integrated plan for this purpose.

The members of this committee then reviewed the plan from all aspects. The plan took into consideration the participation of all Arab citizens residing in Jordan in the popular army, so that no Arab citizen residing in Jordan would be deprived of the right to defend Arab Jordan.

The briefing was attended by His Highness Prince Muhammad, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, His Highness Prince 'Abdallah, His Highness Prince Faysal, the Senate president, the National Consultative Council [NCC] speaker, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, ministers, Senate and NCC members, ranking armed forces, public security and defense officers, the commander in chief of the Palestine Liberation Army in Jordan, university deans, administrative governors, heads of professional organizations, Education Ministry department directors and representatives of the women's and popular organizations.

AL-JUMAYYIL MEETS WITH FORMER PRESIDENTS

NC252016 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil received former Presidents Camille Sham'un and Charles Hlu this evening. Addressing Sham'un, Shaykh Bashir said: In my name and in the name of all groups that have worked with us, I ask that our comrade and friend Dany [younger son of Camille Sham'un with whom Al-Jumayyil has differences] join us so we can continue on the road -- the road of victory. The victory achieved today was not achieved by me, or by a single party or a single faction -- it is a victory for all Lebanon. We want to achieve and enjoy this victory together. The road before us is still long.

HABIB REPORTEDLY ASKS SALAM TO MEET AL-JUMAYYIL

NC260650 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Well-informed political sources have indicated that 2 days ago U.S. envoy Philip Habib sent a written message to [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam, asking him to meet with President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and affirming to Salam that the president-elect understands the need for a deep Christian-Islamic understanding to achieve a better future for Lebanon. The U.S. envoy expressed readiness to assist in this matter.

A broad Islamic meeting will be held at Salam's residence today. It will be attended by former prime ministers and several ministers, members of the Chamber of Deputies and political figures to discuss the situation in light of the Islamic move.

OPPOSITION TO AL-JUMAYYIL MOUNTING IN NORTH

NC251712 Paris AFP in English 1701 GMT 25 Aug 82

[By Jean-Paul Rodrigue]

[Text] Beirut, Aug 25 (AFP) -- Opposition to Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil is mounting in northern Lebanon among both the Christian and Moslem communities only two days after the election took place.

Political observers here are keeping a close watch on developments in the north following a surge of political violence there and pledged by two major northern leaders to counter the new Christian Phalangist president.

The Lebanese press today gave front-page coverage to a warning by former President Sulayman Franjiyah, a Maronite Christian, that he would refuse "to recognize anything that happens after August 23", when Mr al-Jumayyil officially takes over from outgoing President Ilyas Sarkis.

Meanwhile, fierce clashes broke out yesterday in the north, notably in the regional capital of Tripoli, where several police posts were attacked by unidentified groups and roads cut off to traffic.

A television relay station was also commandeered in the Al-Kurah region, and the homes of parliamentarians who took part in the presidential election were ransacked.

Syria plays a vital role, both politically and militarily, in northern Lebanon, with some 25,000 Syrian troops stationed in an area ranging from the central Al-Biqa' plain to the northern reaches of the country.

In a recent tour of inspection of the area, Syrian Defence Minister General Mustafa Talas clearly expressed Syria's opposition to Mr al-Jumayyil's election as president of the Lebanese nation.

Mr Franjiyah, whose son Tony was killed by Phalangist forces in 1978, has since then broken off all ties with his former allies of the Christian Lebanese Front, led by Mr al-Jumayyil.

The former president, now said to maintain close ties with the Syrians, has his own militia, based in his northern Lebanese stronghold of Zgharta.

Tripoli, the main town in the area, is also the home of former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who has said he will refuse to cooperate with a regime run by Mr al-Jumayyil.

Some tens of thousands of Alawites (a branch of the Moslem religion) living in Tripoli are not only opposed to Mr al-Jumayyil but have traditionally held close ties with the ruling Syrian Alawite community.

The pro-Syrian "Arab knights" militia, also known as the "pink panthers" because of the shade of their uniforms, are very active in northern Lebanon.

Palestinian troops are stationed in the area, along with several Sunni Moslem militia groups.

Further Report

NC260750 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 0730 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] A group of Lebanese Moslem politicians have announced that they do not recognize Bashir al-Jumayyil as president-elect. They said that his election was a denial of the will of the Moslem community and was due to the presence of the Israeli Army. The Moslem leaders met at the home of former President [as heard] Rashid Karami, who conferred with former President Sulayman Franjiyah about setting up military and political committees to run northern Lebanon.

JUNBLATT COMMENTS ON ELECTION, FUTURE OF COUNTRY

GF252036 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 24 Aug 82 pp 1, 18

[Report on interview with Walid Junblatt, leader of Lebanese National Movement by AL-ANBA' correspondent in Beirut Fatimah Mansur -- date not given]

[Excerpt] Answering a question from AL-ANBA' on whether he views the election of Al-Jumayyil as legitimate or enforced, he said: The election was enforced, and the voting was a means to confiscate the genuine national will. The detention of the deputies, cutting contacts between the two parts of Beirut, the attempt on the life of the deputy, Hasan Rifa'i, and other pressures, indicate that the Lebanese regime, the Lebanese intelligence, the Phalangists and the army used all means to achieve this result. All these methods are mean.

On his expectations about the next stage he said: I expect grave and serious military and political complications for Lebanon and Beirut, particularly because of the U.S.-Israeli plan, which helped Bashir al-Jumayyil reach the Presidency.

On the fate of the south he said: I will not comment on the fate of the south alone: It is the fate of all of Lebanon. The ascendancy of the candidate of challenge to the Presidency implies that the situation will be very grave. He added: I expect an Israeli incursion in west Beirut if the Lebanese Army and the well-known suppressive instruments enter Beirut to establish the Phalangist and authoritative security in Beirut. I expect a battle in Al-Biqa' and the north, a big battle for the final required settlement. This will not be easy.

Junblatt described the future of Lebanon as being similar to that of South Africa, where a privileged regime and racist feudalism are perpetuated. He said: I also expect partition of Lebanon; this is inevitable, because the current arrangement is not suitable for eliminating the crisis in Lebanon.

AL-AS'AD SCORES ATTACKS ON DEPUTIES' HOMES

NC251935 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Commenting on the attacks on the houses of deputies, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad has said: It is not the first time that mercenary hooligans have carried out such acts. In 1976, the same hooligans burned and blew up our houses in At-Tayyibah and An-Nabatiyah. At that time, the hooligans did not hesitate to desecrate holy tombs for the same reasons connected with our responsible stands in rescuing the homeland and confronting the plot against it.

The salient point is not to put the blame on the hooligans who are carrying out acts of theft, destruction and arson, because they do not feel any national responsibility toward the state and society. The salient point is for us to realize that the big conspiracy against this homeland which began in the early seventies has created and spawned "national shops" [dakakin wataniyah] that adopt stands and raise slogans in the name of the homeland and Arabism in order to destroy this homeland and to achieve the aims of the plot against it and consequently against the whole Arab cause.

We must realize that the inter-Arab struggle in Lebanon, which has led to the opening of these shops, is the reason for the international and Zionist plot against Lebanon and the Arabs. As a society, we must act to close these mortgaged and bribed shops. All of us, regardless of our communities, religion and opinions, must realize that nationalism, Arabism or any other slogan or principle cannot be raised by the owners of these shops. No matter who they are, because they are hostages of bribery from abroad -- bribery in the form of funds and arms. Let everyone who claims to be patriotic come forward and open a shop from his own pocket and with his own will, and let him exercise his right in determining the national destiny. Let every pseudo-patriot brought into existence by the plot against the homeland know that he can no longer carry on this commercial struggle, because he who has nothing cannot give anything, and he who is without freedom and cannot take part in liberating the homeland is not a citizen of this homeland.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL DELEGATION ARRIVES

NC251738 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] A delegation representing the Socialist International has arrived in Beirut. The delegation is led by former Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares and includes as members the secretaries of the Socialist parties in France, Denmark, Sweden and Finland as well as Socialist International Secretary General Ben Carlson.

At noon today, the delegation met with Walid Junblatt, Socialist Progressive Party leader and Socialist International member; Minister Marwan Hamadah and Socialist Progressive Party deputy leaders Deputy Fu'ad Jubran and Amir Tariq Shihab.

The delegation visited Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan at 1730. They reviewed conditions in Lebanon and the region in the presence of Minister Marwan Hamadah.

The delegation will visit President Ilyas Sarkis and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus tomorrow and will later hold a working meeting at the headquarters of the Socialist Progressive Party. It will visit [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam at his home, where it will also meet with some of the former prime ministers.

This afternoon, the delegation toured areas in Beirut that have been destroyed by Israeli shelling.

Meets With Fu'ad Butrus

NC261025 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus emphasized to a Socialist International delegation, which visited him in his office today, the importance of separating the Lebanese crisis from the Middle East crisis. He said Lebanon is aware of the dimensions of the major issue [as heard] and will play its role in finding political solutions to it.

Butrus and the delegation discussed the situation in Lebanon and the expected solutions to the Lebanese problem.

MILITARY OFFICIAL ON RELATIONS WITH AL-JUMAYYIL

JN251236 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1210 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo's Damascus correspondent Louis Faris -- live]

[Excerpt] I have important news today. In reply to a question by our radio on whether or not Syria will cooperate with Lebanese President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, a ranking Syrian military official has said: If Shaykh Bashir signs a security or peace treaty with Israel in violation of the unanimous Arab commitment, including Lebanon's commitment toward the Baghdad summit's resolutions, Syria will consider itself in a state of war with him.

Asked about Shaykh Bashir's request for the withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces from Lebanon, the Syrian official said: We told President Sarkis and the various Lebanese quarters, including the Phalangist Party, that Syria is prepared to withdraw all its forces from Lebanon immediately upon the evacuation of the last Israeli soldier from Lebanon, and within a period not exceeding 24 hours. However, as long as there is a single Israeli soldier within Lebanon, we will stay there.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS AL-ASAD, DEPARTS

JN251642 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal at 1115 today. The meeting, which was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, dealt with the upcoming Arab summit conference and joint Arab action.

The Saudi foreign minister left Damascus at 1530. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Misbah Dalati, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and the Saudi charge d'affaires in Damascus.

PRIME MINISTER AL-KASM RECEIVES USSR DELEGATION

JN251701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Ivan Petrovich Kalin, vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at 1230 today. The meeting was attended Vladimir Yukhin, USSR ambassador in Damascus.

Kalin conveyed, at the outset of the meeting, the greetings of Soviet Prime Minister Tikhonov to Dr al-Kasm. A detailed analysis was then made of the current political situation in the region and developments in the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. Syrian and Soviet views were in agreement on the assessment of the prevailing situation in the region, which clearly shows that U.S. and Zionist policy is to make aggression the means of subjecting the Arab region to imperialist hegemony in accordance with the capitulatory Camp David accords.

Both sides emphasized strong, firm Syrian-Soviet friendship and the existing growing cooperation between the two friendly countries in all fields. Kalin expressed the USSR's continuous support for Syria's struggle against U.S. imperialist and Zionist plans. He also expressed Soviet support for the Arab liberation movement, which is fighting for the objectives of the Arab masses.

At the end of this meeting, Dr al-Kasm requested Kalin to convey his greetings to Soviet Prime Minister Tikhonov.

Second Round of Talks

JN252036 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The second round of talks between a delegation of the Syrian People's Assembly, headed by speaker Mahmud Az-Zu'bi, and the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Ivan Petrovich Kalin, vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was held in Damascus at 1800 today. The Soviet ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

The two sides continued to review parliamentary relations between the two councils and means of strengthening and deepening them in the interest of both peoples and their common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and the enemies of humanity and for the sake of peoples' liberation and progress and confronting hostile plans for hegemony and domination.

Az-Zu'bi spoke about the tasks of the People's Assembly and the role it plays in legislation and popular control and about the relationship between the legislative and executive authorities. He then spoke about the situation in the region in light of the imperialist-Zionist invasion of fraternal Lebanon and explained the dimension of this invasion, which, he said, is not just aimed at Lebanon but at the whole region to achieve imperialist and Zionist hegemony and expansionist designs.

Az-Zu'bi asserted that Syria, under struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad, is determined to continue confronting and foiling all these hostile plans, relying on its own intrinsic power and the support of its friends throughout the world, headed by the USSR and international liberation and progressive forces. He praised Soviet stands on Arab issues in general and the Palestine question in particular and stressed the importance of mutual visits and meetings between the two friendly countries on all levels. He also praised the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR, which has strengthened and enhanced their ties of friendship and cooperation.

Kalin then spoke. He expressed his and the delegations' admiration at what they have seen and felt during their visit to Syria. He praised the bravery of the Syrian people and fighters in heroically confronting the Israeli invasion and waging honorable battles. He expressed the belief that Syria will triumph in its just battle. Kalin renewed the USSR's support for Syria's struggle for liberation and reconstruction.

The views of both parliamentary delegations were identical and in agreement on all topics discussed.

560 PALESTINIANS ARRIVE IN TARTUS 26 AUGUST

JN260952 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] A Cypriot vessel carrying 560 Palestinian fighters, including Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser, Khalid al-Hasan [named as heard], arrived in Tartus from Beirut early this morning.

A grand official party and popular reception was given to the Palestinian fighters. They were welcomed by Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, representative of comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party and president of the republic; Gen Mustafa Talas, [defense minister]; Comrades Walid Tannus and Sulayman Gandah, Ba'th Party Regional Command members; Khalid al-Fahum, [Palestine National Council speaker]; a large crowd of people from Tartus Province; and Arab and Palestinian popular delegations.

The fighters were received with flowers and cheers for the party, leader and Palestinian Revolution.

Monte Carlo Report

JN252116 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2035 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The first group of Palestinian fighters going to Syria arrived today by sea at the port of Tartus, where they were accorded an official and popular reception attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Defense Minister Gen Mustafa Talas.

The preparations made by the Syrian authorities to welcome the Palestinians are detailed by our correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris:

[Begin Louis Faris recording] The Syrian authorities have allotted a large camp for the Palestinian fighters in the Khalkhalah area, 80 km southeast of Damascus. This will be the permanent camp and will be known from now on as the Tal Asfar camp. The others who will arrive in groups during the next hours will be distributed to temporary camps on the outskirts of Damascus that belong to the Syrian Army.

If no sudden changes occur, the Hittin forces, belonging to the Palestine Liberation Army, are expected to arrive in Syria overland on Thursday. These forces are under the Syrian Army's command and comprise 3,500 men. These forces will arrive overland during the next 2 days. As for the 85th Brigade of the Syrian Army and the commando forces of the special forces and the defense squads with 3,000 men, the Syrian command had decided to have them return to Syria during the last 3 days of August. [end recording]

KUNA: AL-ASAD WILL NOT ATTEND ARAB SUMMIT

LD251414 Kuwait KUNA in English 1159 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Tunis, Aug 25 (KUNA) -- A senior Arab diplomat Wednesday ruled out the possibility that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad would attend the Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in Morocco September 6. The diplomat, who requested anonymity, told Kuwait News Agency that according to information he received, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam would lead his country's delegation to the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers and the summit.

The diplomat said the Syrian stand is midway between those countries calling for the resumption of Fes summit and those calling for boycotting the Fes summit and substituting it with another conference in Tunisia.

Algeria, Libya and Mauritania are against the resumption of Fes summit and calling for holding a new summit at the Arab League headquarters in Tunis.

BEGIN TO APPEAL TO MUBARAK ON AUTONOMY TALKS

TA251600 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Israel intends to appeal to Egypt's president to resume the autonomy talks as soon as the terrorists' evacuation from Beirut is completed. This was said by Prime Minister Menahem Begin to a delegation of congressmen with whom he met today. The three congressmen, who toured Lebanon, said after that meeting that U.S. media had presented a distorted picture of events in Lebanon. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports:

[Becker — live or recorded] There need be no connection between the completion of a permanent arrangement in Lebanon and the resumption of the autonomy talks, the prime minister told the congressmen. As soon as all the terrorists evacuate, in about 2 weeks, I will send a proposal to President Mubarak to resume the talks. The three congressmen, Scheuer, Biaggi and McGrath from New York, went to the prime minister's office after they had toured Lebanon. The three of them promised to report to the Congress that they had formed the impression that there is a great difference between the picture the media in Washington and the world had painted of the heavy destruction in Lebanon and what they saw with their own eyes.

SHAMIR: NO MORE CONCESSIONS TO CAMP DAVID PLAN

TA251819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that nobody can demand [derishot] that Israel make further concessions above and beyond those it agreed to at Camp David. There were long negotiations; we took many risks. After the agreements had been signed, it was clear that they were a compromise that did not fully satisfy any of the sides. We will not take any more risks, Shamir emphasized, and we will not accept any change in the Camp David agreements. He was speaking to a group of U.S. Zionist leaders and was reacting to reports that U.S. administration officials and Egypt are formulating a new peace plan that deviates somewhat from the Camp David principles.

SHARON MEETS AREA VILLAGE LEAGUE LEADERS

TA251422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] In Bet El, the defense minister conferred with leaders of the area village leagues in the territories. Later, he told our correspondent Moti 'Eden that after the terrorists are expelled from Beirut, representatives from Judaea and Samaria cities will also be included in these talks and he will see that their well-being is assured against terrorist threats. Sharon said he did not offer his interlocutors another Palestinian state, since one already exists in Jordan. He said he regrets that Jordan did not join the Camp David accords, but he suggests that it do so now.

At the meeting, the defense minister told the area village league leaders that Israel is not fighting the Palestinians, only the PLO, which has spilled a lot of blood.

Sharon on Dialogue Resumption

TA251538 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon met this afternoon with representatives of the village leagues in Judaea and Samaria. In the meeting, Sharon said that with the expulsion of the terrorists from Beirut, a unique opportunity had been created for the resumption of the dialogue between us and the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el.

Our correspondent reports that it was agreed to continue to meet frequently in the near future in order to examine how an arrangement can be made that will satisfy both sides on the basis of the autonomy agreement.

Sharon on Jordanian Role

TA251834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has issued a call to Jordan to join in the Camp David peace process. Israel will be very happy if Jordan were to join in negotiations, Sharon said. He was speaking to newsmen after discussing Israel's autonomy proposal with heads of the Palestinian village leagues in Judaea and Samaria. Reporter Al Ben-'Ami has more details:

[Begin Ben-'Ami recording, with Sharon remarks apparently recorded earlier] Israel's defense minister says that with the expulsion of the terrorists from Beirut, a new era has been created, with new opportunities which he believes could lead to peaceful coexistence between Israel and the Palestinian Arabs. His meeting today with a group of village league leaders from several areas, including Hebron, Ramallah, Nabulus and Bethlehem, will be only the first of the such meetings, said Mr Sharon. He hopes to meet other groups of Palestinian leaders from the area to talk about autonomy.

[Sharon] We will be willing to discuss the autonomy plan with the Palestinian inhabitants of Samaria, Judaea and Gaza. They have to decide who will discuss it with us. Of course, there will not be PLO members or PLO supporters.

[Ben-'Ami] The defense minister said that the PLO's influence has been tremendously reduced and this should now prompt Palestinians to talk about their future with Israel without fear for their lives. Mr Sharon also said that he hopes Jordan will now join the Camp David peace process.

[Sharon] We always were sorry that Jordan did not join the Camp David negotiations. Jordan was invited by Israel, by Egypt, by the United States. Maybe now, after facing new circumstances, they will change their mind and join. We will be very happy about that.

[Ben-'Ami] The defense minister, who will [be] in Washington this weekend and will meet U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, gave no indication, though, of any basic change in Israel's position regarding the Palestinians and the autonomy.

[Sharon] We came forward with a plan which I think is a real step forward to the autonomy plan that started at Camp David, that is the only realistic plan that exists. This plan does not mean a second Palestinian state. There is a Palestinian state. Jordan is a Palestinian state. We are not offering a state — another, second Palestinian state: We are offering a way which will enable the Arab inhabitants of Samaria, Judaea and Gaza to conduct their own lives. [end recording]

'Sources' on Talks

TA260815 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Aug 82 p 2

[Report by David Richardson]

[Text] The leaders of four of the West Bank regional village-league association were still meeting late last night in the headquarters of the Hebron-area league to discuss their meeting earlier yesterday with Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon.

The four men, led by the Hebron-area leader Mustafa Dudin, who founded the first league and remains the movement's most notable leader, met Sharon and the head of the Judaea and Samaria civil administration, Professor Menahem Milson, at the latter's headquarters at Bet El yesterday morning.

A report emanating from Defence Ministry sources said that Sharon had urged the four men, who represent the leagues in Bethlehem, Ramallah and Nabulus in addition to the Hebron area, to seize the opportunity created by the weakening of the PLO by Operation Peace for Galilee.

But Arab sources last night suggested that the four local leaders had first asked for an explanation and documents relating to Israel's version of the proposed autonomy for the area, but had later proposed the establishment of an administrative council that they would head.

It was not clear what Sharon replied.

SHARON: CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS CANNOT GO ON

TA251755 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1745 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] We have shown great restraint in handling the cease-fire violations in Lebanon, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said this evening. However, he added, these violations cannot go on. It is unthinkable that in the midst of the expulsion process the terrorists should continue to violate the cease-fire.

The Americans promised us today, the defense minister added, that a supreme effort will be made to end these breaches.

Regarding his meeting with U.S. envoy Philip Habib, Sharon said: The process of expelling the terrorists is proceeding, but this is a complex, involved process requiring consultations. We are on the brink of a new era, the defense minister said, and everything should be done to continue the peace process and to bring about the resumption of the negotiations that have been halted.

The meeting between the defense minister and the U.S. envoy is still underway. Also present are the chief of staff, the chief of the IDF Intelligence Branch, the commander of the Northern Command and U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis. This report was brought to us by our correspondent Yotam Yaqir.

Habib To Transmit Warning

TA252113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Our correspondent reports that the defense minister has asked Philip Habib to pass on to the Syrians and the terrorists a warning against a continuation of the cease-fire violations. He asked the U.S. envoy to use all his influence in this matter.

SHAMIR ON SYRIAN THREAT AGAINST LEBANON

TA260544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] We will now hear what Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said. The Syrian threat of war against Lebanon if it makes peace with Israel is brutal and insolent. This was said yesterday by Yitzhaq Shamir. He was speaking at the Herut Party meeting in Bene Braq. Our correspondent Dan Eshel brings us this report:

[Begin Shamir recording] This is the first time, I think, that we have heard such a brutal, insolent threat against peace.

We are curious to know what the reaction will be to this threat from the various countries in the world who are forever crying out whenever they feel some sort of threat to peace. How will the United Nations react? Will the Security Council convene? An illusion, there is no such hope. But to the subject. What is this threat worth? What can Syria do to Lebanon that it has not done before? [end recording]

On Relations With U.S., USSR

TA260802 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] The foreign minister said last night that we will not withdraw our forces from Lebanon before Syria does so. This is acceptable to the United States as well. On another subject, Yitzhaq Shamir said that we will be ready to renew diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union if the Soviets initiate it.

Our correspondent Doron Rosenblum brings us this report on Foreign Minister Shamir's remarks:

[Begin recording with Shamir remarks recorded earlier]

[Rosenblum] The foreign minister estimates that it will be another 2 weeks before the first stage in Beirut, the evacuation of the terrorists, ends. After that, the second stage in the negotiations, the stage dealing with the evacuation of the terrorists and the Syrians from the whole of Lebanon, will begin. This will be done, Shamir hopes, by the new government in Lebanon headed by Bashir al-Jumayyil. In any case, Israel will not withdraw its forces from Lebanon one moment before the Syrians do so as well.

[Shamir] We are ready to withdraw our army from Lebanon, at any moment, when there are no more Syrian forces in Lebanon. Not one moment before, but together, at the same time. This is a stand which was accepted by the U.S. administration as well and we will insist on it.

[Rosenblum] Syria, says the foreign minister, has no reason to fear.

[Shamir] The State of Israel has no intention of fighting Syria. We have no need for it, no interest in it. We will not attack Syria, not from the Al-Biqa' and not from the Golan. Therefore they have no right and no need to have an army there and to keep an army there.

[Rosenblum] The foreign minister mentions the understanding and friendship between Israel and the United States, despite the disagreements coming up from time to time. Then he goes on to the subject of the Soviet Union. It made a mistake when it severed its relations with Israel. Now it can correct this mistake.

[Shamir] We are not interested in having bad relations with any country in the world and not with the Soviet Union. But the initiative must be theirs. The Soviet Union severed relations, and it should correct this. [end recording]

LEVI COMMENTS ON AL-JUMAYYIL ELECTION, SYRIA

TA260634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has said that Israel will not agree to a war of attrition in the eastern sector in Lebanon. The Syrians should know, he said, that every belligerent step of theirs in the Al-Biqa' is suicide. The deputy prime minister was speaking yesterday in Qiryat Shemona where he was given honorary citizenship.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht brings us this report:

[Begin recording with Levi remarks apparently recorded earlier] [Hecht] We did not intervene in the election in Lebanon, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said. Are we happy with the choice? Very much so, the minister stressed.

[Levi] Al-Jumayyil was chosen by his people in the legal way accepted there, and Israel congratulates him on his election and welcomes the choice. A president who says that the Syrians should leave Lebanon is a president that is looking forward to peace, maybe even peace with us; we welcome and look forward to this line with great hope.

[Hecht] I wish we could leave Lebanon tomorrow, the deputy prime minister said. But it is not conceivable that we will leave before our demand for the evacuation of all foreign forces is met.

[Levi] We want to see a sovereign Lebanon. Syria is no longer there in accordance with the mandate it had when it was invited by Lebanon. Lebanon did not renew the mandate; Syria is there as an invading, threatening force, and this threat against the Lebanese authorities, against the Lebanese president, while giving shelter to the terrorists, is also a threat to us. Therefore, Israel is interested, just as much as Lebanon, in the evacuation of the Syrians. Israel will leave at the same time as the foreign forces in Lebanon, and I wish it was tomorrow.

[Hecht] The Syrians must understand, Minister Levi stressed, that every belligerent step on their side in the Al-Biqa' is suicidal for them, politically and militarily.

[Levi] Israel will not allow a war of attrition. Israel will not restrain itself when there is a danger to its soldiers. The warning was passed on in no uncertain terms to Damascus. I hope that the wisdom and the interest of Syria will be reflected in the ending of all hostilities and that the political process to oust all the Syrian forces from Lebanon will begin. We will also leave of course. [end recording]

RABIN INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON, OTHER TOPICS

TA201840 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Interview with Alignment MK Yitzhaq Rabin by moderator Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat, YEDI'OT AHARONOT correspondent Shlomo Naqdimon, HA'ARETZ correspondent Ammon Barzilay and IDF radio correspondent Gad Becker -- in the studio -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Prime Minister Begin said at the Cabinet meeting yesterday that our situation has unrecognizably changed following Operation Peace for Galilee from both the security and the political points of view and that there is no Arab country that can hurt us now. First, is this the necessary assessment following the war and if so, do you also accept a second assessment by the prime minister who promised us many years of quiet and peace now?

[Answer] Even before Operation Peace for Galilee, and its development into what I call a war in Lebanon, I do not think anybody could pose a serious threat to the State of Israel. Why? Egypt has [signed] a peace treaty and we all assumed -- and still assume today, maybe more so today as we have the test of the IDF acting in Lebanon and the peace treaty is still being kept and implemented -- that Egypt clearly left the circle of war for a long period of time. For how long has it left the circle of war? I am not prepared to predict this.

Following the war that has been going on for 2 years now between Iran and Iraq, Iraq is not an immediate potential enemy of Israel.

In the wake of this war Jordan, too, is facing more eastward than westward and this is especially true of the oil countries which do not yet have military power. It is only Syria that is left in the arena then.

The PLO, after all, did not have military power that could threaten the State of Israel. Its military power was the power of a terrorist organization aided by artillery for the harassment of settlements. It hardly had any tanks and the tanks it did have dated back to World War II -- T-34's mainly. It does not have an air force. It had a number of cannons, katyushas, mostly designated not so much for regular war as for the harassment and shelling of settlements. The danger of the PLO did not lie in its being a regular [sadir] military threat to Israel but in its ability to perpetrate terrorist acts which hit Israelis and disrupted normal lives, terrorist acts intended to disrupt political processes and perhaps also damage achieved agreements.

Therefore, I would say that even before Operation Peace for Galilee Israel did not face a grave danger, thanks to the peace with Egypt and the Iran-Iraq war. Today, following the war in Lebanon -- particularly following the action against the Syrians, not against the PLO -- two new things have been proven. A. That the air force is capable of destroying the Soviet SAM-2, SAM-3, SAM-6 and SAM-8 batteries -- and this has far-reaching military significance, surely also immediate, regarding the feeling of security in the Egyptian [last word as heard] Army; and B. That in time and as the air force's equipment becomes increasingly more sophisticated, the qualitative gap between the Arabs and us grows.

Therefore, I would not ignore the fact that the fighting in Lebanon contributed to Israel's security, but to come and say that following this the situation has radically changed as far as a war between the Arab armies and Israel is concerned -- I would be cautious in making such a statement. As for Begin's remarks that the land will be still for 40 years -- here I accept the saying by our sages of blessed memory as to who was bestowed with prophecy after the destruction of the temple. As far as I can remember, I cannot remember anybody who could in the past prophesy if and when the next war would break out.

[Question] Mr Rabin, we mentioned earlier the term you coined: the Gordian Knot of Beirut. You also raised a proposal at the time to solve this problem. You suggested that positions be softened and the terrorists transferred to Tripoli and the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. This proposal met with a lot of opposition on the government's part. Now, when we are on the threshold of the terrorists' departure from Beirut to eight Arab countries -- would you not say that your proposal was premature?

[Answer] I am being cautious but I would say the following: If you ask me, in fact, what was the nature of the Gordian Knot up till now, I would have simply said this lay in the fact that the PLO sat in west Beirut and we encircled the city for 2 months -- 2 months. This war turned into the first Palestinian-Israeli war since the first part of the war of independence in 1947-58. All the wars since the war of independence and up till the war in Lebanon were wars between the armies of the Arab countries and the army of the State of Israel. It is the first time that we had a protracted Israeli-Palestinian war.

The pictures that accompanied this war -- in addition to making the world aware that this is an Israeli-Palestinian war with a certain nature imposed on us by the PLO -- I acknowledge the hesitations and considerations and foot-dragging, for 2 months even, up until we reached the agreement we did, and evacuate the terrorists from Beirut by political negotiations, -- however, I have no doubt that this war around Beirut has led the Palestinian problem to receive dimensions, acuteness and urgency in the international conscious.

The nature of the war -- especially among the U.S. public which is the main element which gives us the planes, the tanks and the cannons -- led to a feeling of guilt that this is how things happened. Even if today the U.S. administration is not revealing all its cards, residue has been left by this matter which will not help Israel achieve its goals in the continuation of the political process with the Palestinian problem being on the agenda according to the Camp David accords.

Therefore, at the time, I was informed -- primarily and foremost by U.S. sources, that during the first 2 or 3 weeks the PLO was prepared to leave for other parts of Lebanon and the one to oppose this was the Lebanese Government, namely, the Christian circles, who, as far as they were concerned, did not care if the siege continued: Why should they? Why should the IDF not even enter Beirut? We are not there to serve the Christians' interests.

I believed -- I cannot say for certain, and I would be careful here, that if we had focused on this the duration of the siege would have been shorter. I am saying this might have been the case. I am saying this on the basis of information I received at the time that the PLO was prepared, at a very early stage still, to leave for other parts of Lebanon.

[Question] You are talking about 2 or 3 weeks after the siege of Beirut started?

[Answer] Yes, and the person who opposed this was Sarkis, the Christian leader in Lebanon. I am saying all this cautiously. This is why I raised the proposal. I am not saying for certain that this held the solution for shortening the siege by 1 or 2 weeks, for sparing human lives, of Israelis and others, however, in my opinion, this was a correct proposal.

I would add that I am not sure what will happen to the terrorists after they arrive in their target countries. I am not sure -- if the PLO so wishes -- they will be prevented from reaching Lebanon again. Has anybody given a worthy promise that they have been banned from returning to Lebanon? If I am not mistaken from 5,000 to 7,000 terrorists, including the Syrian Army which numbers about 2,500 soldiers and the Palestine Liberation Army, will leave for Syria. However, what will prevent them from crossing the border and reaching the Lebanese Al-Biq'a and Tripoli if they so want and if they are allowed by the Syrians? Therefore, I did not view this issue as a cardinal issue for which it is worth prolonging the siege by a single day even.

[Question] Mr Rabin, 2 weeks ago in an interview you granted me, you said that an opposition should not just say "no," but also must raise alternatives when there are any. So, let us leave the recent past. Under the present circumstances -- what alternative would you have suggested to what the government is now saying? The government is saying that all should leave Lebanon and we want peace with Lebanon. What alternative can you offer?

[Answer] I would say the following: When the evacuation of the terrorists from west Beirut is completed, for me this is the end of the war from the point of view of Israel as an initiator. I do not want war to be renewed at our initiative in order to achieve the following goals: the withdrawal of all terrorists from Lebanon, the withdrawal of the Syrian Army from Lebanon; I do not want a single Israeli soldier to be endangered for this or that Lebanese Government, since I have no certainty regarding the degree of this government's stability even with our aid.

At the same time, the U.S. Government, President Reagan, in fact wants [to attain] the same objectives as I have defined them: the evacuation of all foreign forces -- the Syrians, the PLO and us and the establishment of a sovereign Lebanese government which will restore Lebanon's sovereignty to all Lebanon. Well then, let us allow the Americans to use their influence in the matter.

If the Lebanese Government demands [tidrosh] this of the Syrians, us and the PLO, if the Lebanese Government demands [tidrosh] this of the Arab League [that all foreign forces leave Lebanon], this will be a convenient background for U.S. political activity.

Maybe around this, around these demands [tevi'ot] a dialogue can be opened with the Syrians, although I doubt this. We should say that we will remain where we are, at least at this stage, in order to create convenient conditions for the Americans to achieve their political aims, not in order to renew the war, under any circumstances.

[Question] No withdrawal now either?

[Answer] No withdrawal now. Perhaps a departure from Beirut after the completion of the PLO's evacuation from there. The less we are present inside Beirut, so I basically believe, the better off we will be. Therefore, I would like to see -- upon the completion of the evacuation of Beirut -- an end to the war, as far as Israel is concerned, not a withdrawal.

You, the Americans, President Reagan, support the achievement of these objectives; you, President Sarkis, or whoever replaces you as a Lebanese government, demand [tove'a] the evacuation of the foreign forces. Please, then, take advantage of the IDF achievements but no more military initiatives, certainly not an all-out clash with the Syrians in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'.

[Question] You said we should not withdraw. However, what is your opinion of the idea now toyed with in Washington of a disengagement of forces in Lebanon -- between us and the Syrians -- so that the friction between the armies is decreased and the danger of an additional flare-up is also diminished?

[Answer] I am not opposed to arrangements. I would like to call this a disengagement of forces since what happened to us in the past under this term of disengagement of forces was in sum a disengagement of forces by a unilateral Israeli withdrawal.

I am for arrangements that will reduce the friction, although it is my impression that at least for the last 2 or 3 weeks the problem is not with the Syrians. As far as I know, the Syrians are indeed making an effort that their forces indeed maintain the cease-fire.

I asked for and was permitted to tour last Tuesday the line of our forces, especially the section where we are facing the Syrians, and heard this from most of the people there. The problem is that the active factors, and increasingly so, are the terrorists in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' and in the central sector, opposite Bhamdun and that area. The Syrians, which as a rule proved for 8 years on the Golan Heights their ability to control the terrorists and prevent them from carrying out any terrorist act against us, either did not decide to do so in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' -- and this is then very grave -- or have not yet managed to do so. The problem then is less with the Syrian forces but rather with the terrorists under their control and always, in such a case, the terrorists in fact want to spark a conflagration which would lead to an Israeli-Syrian confrontation.

[Question] Mr Rabin, your colleagues, your fellow faction members are proposing the establishment of a commission of inquiry to examine various aspects of this war. Are you in favor of setting up such a commission?

[Answer] I am opposed. I did not and do not support this. What would the purpose be? Is there a dispute? In my view there is one: One of principle, essence, connected with one's world outlook, and which finds expression today in a long and interesting article by Prime Minister Begin in the Israeli press. There is a fundamental dispute -- not so much about whether one must enter a war unless there is no choice, but mainly about the reason for initiating a war.

For immediate, direct, military objectives that concern Israel's security, for the defense of the settlements and the inhabitants of Israel, vital Israeli interests, or to achieve far-reaching and desirable political objectives, which, however, I would not describe as direct security objectives concerning Israeli security?

This is a fundamental controversy and this is the essence of the difference. And I think that in this respect Mr Begin's article is a considerable contribution to the public debate, and to its transition to an ideological debate. A commission of inquiry about whether this or another move was approved in the Cabinet -- I do not see this as important, all the more so, since our history -- that of Alignment governments -- is full of such claims.

Certain of my colleagues ask me, what does the past matter? There are younger members who say: What, must we bear the burden of responsibility for what you did? I do not support hypocrisy; I do not support making demands of someone with a kind of ultra-righteousness about things, while you too, in fact, to a certain extent, were party to similar things in the past. Perhaps, in this respect I am a bad politician. However, in my view it is not worth it to use to pursue that path.

[Question] I would like to ask you about the Christian aspect in Lebanon. On the basis of your familiarity with the active figures, what would you advise the Israeli decision-makers as to what extent Bashir al-Jumayyil, if he pledges to sign a peace treaty, can be taken seriously? And I would also like to ask if you yourself have had an opportunity to speak with him again in order to observe firsthand his intentions?

[Answer] I have never spoken and will not to speak about meetings. Nor do I mention names of figures in the Arab world. Let us not forget that the Christians in Lebanon are part of the Arab world, in accordance with their will. However, I will say, I set up the political foundations of the Israeli aid to the Christians for their war in Lebanon in deliberations with the central political figures of the fighting Christians at the beginning of 1976. And I will not name names.

I would advise believing what they say. I have not heard in a public statement by any Christian leader a commitment to sign a peace treaty with Israel.

I also would not advise a candidate for the presidency to make such a declaration before being elected. That certainly would not help him get elected.

Therefore I doubt whether the setting of an objective -- for whose attainment the use of the IDF is permissible -- should be that of a Lebanese Government willing to sign a peace treaty with Israel. It is always necessary to aim at a peace treaty. However, my reservation is that conditions have been created -- we set out on war and scored achievements -- but let us now see you, the Lebanese, today take action now that the PLO is leaving. The process will not end with one move. If someone there would direct it, if it were reasonable -- not that I am proposing doing so -- but it would be reasonable to postpone the elections until after the evacuation of the PLO, since it would then be clear to all the internal political forces -- the Sunnis, the Shi'ites, all the Christian groups and all the Druze groups -- that here -- that the PLO is no longer in west Beirut -- is a political fact. And then, perhaps, it would be easier for votes to be cast freely.

However, I say, let them decide; let them conduct matters. We do not have to intervene, and it is known that the Israeli Government has declared repeatedly that it is not intervening. I regret that one minister, who apparently was inexperienced and young, and this must be taken into account, suggested intervening and not to make too big a deal of it. It is clear that he did not express the declared position of the government.

IDF GENERAL ON SYRIAN DEPLOYMENT, FUTURE OF PLO

TA251245 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 25 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] "The Syrians are now making the first moves for building a fortification system. In the last 2 weeks they also reinforced their deployment in the north of the Al-Biqa' with extra armored units" -- this was said by the head of Intelligence Research Branch, Brigadier General A. in an interview in BAMAHANE.

Brigadier General A. believes that the Syrians will try to avoid, as much as they can, another military entanglement with Israel. This is why they did not initiate fighting in the Al-Biqa'. According to him, "The Syrian leadership and the army leadership admit and understand that Syria has almost no chance against Israel."

In the interview, Brigadier General A. also says that the present PLO leadership will not leave the military path and will not take up the political path, and there is no chance of a change in this leadership in the near future. "Up until the last moment," said Brigadier General A. "when the rope was already around their necks, when they were on the verge of death, those leaders would not go further than making a few meaningless and empty declarations."

The head of the intelligence Research Branch said this about the PLO's next steps: "Their first and most important objective will be to retain their independence. They will try not to become a tool in the Syrians' hands. Further then that, they will try to carry out as many attacks as possible against Jewish and Israeli targets abroad, while being aided by terror organizations in the countries they operate in. I will also not be surprised if they will try to start attacks against Arab states, as revenge for the aid that was not extended in the difficult moments."

Brigadier General A. believes the Syrians will not let the terrorists "move their noses" on the Golan Heights, but will allow controlled and regulated activity in the Al-Biqa'. In their surprising agreement to absorb the terrorists, the Syrians saw, in his opinion, the chance to save their own skin, because they believed that after a military victory in west Beirut, Israel would turn its military drive toward Syria. He revealed that today, more than at any other time, there is a Syrian readiness to ask the Soviet Union to post Soviet units in Syria, especially in the aerial defense deployment. "But the Syrians," he says, "are trying to avoid this as much as possible for the time being."

Brigadier General A. contradicts the opinion that the Al-Biqa' constitutes a new Fatahland for the terrorists: "Most of them are remaining inside Syrian deployments, and when we spoke of the Fatahland at the time we meant a territory of the terrorists. In the Al-Biqa' they have no territory."

GALILEE ARABS URGED TO COOPERATE WITH PLO

TA241121 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] In the Arab villages of the Galilee, manifestos calling for cooperating with the PLO in its struggle against Israel have recently been distributed on behalf of three radical movements. The manifestos urge the Arabs of Israel to organize in national institutions and to hold demonstrations and strikes. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar has reported that the manifestos were printed by the Sons of the Village movement, the Progressive National Movement and the Arab Revival Movement.

EGYPT REPORTEDLY TO EASE SINAI TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

TA240913 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Aug 82 p 3

[Report by Hayim Shapiro]

[Text] Despite Egypt's official chill towards Israel since the outbreak of the war in Lebanon, the Egyptians will soon make it easier for Israelis to visit the Sinai, a well-informed source told THE JERUSALEM POST yesterday. It is learned that Egypt will lift the regulations which have made it virtually impossible for Israelis to drive into the Sinai Peninsula. The regulations demand a special travel document and a bank guarantee, costing about \$100 for each entry into Egypt. Even with the removal of these obstacles, however, the Israeli driver still faces another problem -- local insurance companies so far have not insured cars for Egypt.

During June and July some 2,000 visitors, almost all of them foreign tourists, passed from Elat into the Sinai. Among the trips available are visits to An-Nuwaybi' and Sharm ash-Shaykh and tours of St Catherine's Monastery.

In an effort to encourage tourism to the Sinai, the Egyptian Government has reduced the fares on all Air Sinai flights until October. The round trip fare from Elat to Cairo via St Catherine's Monastery is about \$100, or half the fare from Ben-Gurion Airport to Cairo. Another bargain is the \$10 bus fare from Elat to Cairo, with an overnight stop in Sharm ash-Shaykh. Although the Egyptian Government has not specifically permitted camping, visitors have not been prevented from sleeping on the beaches at Sharm ash-Shaykh and An-Nuwaybi'.

ISRAEL WILL NOT REQUEST IMF AID 'THIS YEAR'

TA241253 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Israel will not submit a special request this year for a loan from the International Monetary Fund [IMF] and the World Bank. This was reported in MA'ARIV issue No 2 of the ASAQIM [BUSINESS] magazine for economics and funds. The restraint in making a special request for a loan stems from the fact that there are no urgent needs for foreign currency, and from the desire to avoid special commitments vis-a-vis the IMF.

It was also reported in ASAQIM that the request for economic aid, which Israel will submit to the United States this year, will be tailored, at the last moment, to the political conditions and relations which will develop between the two countries. Therefore the request submitted to the U.S. administration will be postponed to the very last moment, apparently at the beginning of October.

TWO NEW SETTLEMENTS PLANNED FOR GOLAN HEIGHTS

TA250811 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2219 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Golan Heights, 24 Aug (ITIM) -- Two additional settlements will be established soon on the Mas'adah-Naf'ah road on the Golan Heights. This was decided today by the Ministerial Settlement Affairs Committee.

The first settlement will be set up south of (Qan'abah) village and the second west of the oil road. These settlements will complete the settlement center planned for the central Golan Heights, which is intended to accommodate 100,000 Jews. It should be noted that in the settlements of Har Odem and Sha'al near the two planned settlements, there is great demand for housing. Many of the families who had planned to settle in the former will now be diverted to the new settlements.

ALGERIAPARLIAMENTARIANS MEET WITH SOVIET DELEGATION

LD252012 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] A meeting took place this afternoon at the Algerian National Assembly within the framework of exchanges between a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet consisting of T.H. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium [title as received] and chairman of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet Presidium, and an Algerian National Assembly delegation led by Deputy Speaker Abderrahman Belayyad.

During the meeting, discussions covered the international situation and particularly latest developments in the Middle East in the wake of the Zionist imperialist aggression on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The Soviet parliamentary delegation arrived in Algeria this morning.

ANGOLA PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS

AB251237 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] An Angolan delegation of the People's Assembly in Algeria recently met with the president of the National People's Assembly of Algeria, Rabah Bitat. The Angolan delegation in Algeria is led by its second secretary (Asguiro Frans).

During the meeting between the two sides discussed the prevailing situation in the African Continent and other regions of the world, mainly the situation in parts of the Angolan territory as well as the Middle East situation and the (?late of) Lebanese people. The two sides also expressed their desire of strengthening cooperation and solidarity between their two countries in their struggle against imperialism and all forms of colonialism for peace, unity and total independence of the African Continent.

LIBYAREVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES SESSION CALLED

LD252210 Tripoli JANA in English 1750 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 6, August 25, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The revolutionary force is to convene the fifth session of the revolutionary committees at 7 pm tonight. This is an emergency session called for to shoulder nationalist historic tasks, which are truly revolutionary in character and effective during this grave stage facing the Arab nation. The nation is witnessing a vile crusade, savage Zionist onslaught and flagrant impotent of the reactionary Arab regimes, which enabled the Zionist enemy to invade Lebanon and American imperialism to (?conquer) [word indistinct] the Arab homeland turning them into staging posts for aggression against this nation.

The revolutionary force is to devote this emergency fifth session to specify the very serious nationalist tasks, conquer the arena of revolutionary action to accomplish these tasks in confronting the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary tide, and to confront the new crusaders who are conspiring against this nation's existence, future and bitter struggle for freedom.

This session also comes after practice in the Arab arena has shown that the reactionary regimes' rulers are the mere pawns of America and Zionism. The Arab people are convinced and this practice has reaffirmed it, that popular revolution, agitated for by the dynamic revolutionary force, is the key to the Arab nation's success in breaking loose from the tenth crusade now sweeping the Arab homeland.

The session, under the slogan "new nationalist tasks" will build for effective nationalist action to confront the subservient reactionary stands and the spearheads of conspiracy of treason and to destroy the blatant path of the reactionary puppet regimes, allied to Washington and the regime of ignorance in Riyadh.

AL-QADHDHAFI: WE SHOULD ALL BE LIKE AL-QADHARAFI

LD251456 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Within the framework of the mobilization for the fifth meeting of the revolutionary committee, the brother leader of the revolution yesterday met with teachers in military training in the areas of (An-Niqat al-Khams), (Sibratah), Az-Zawiyah and (Al-Jumayl), and students of the secondary certificate and the private and general teaching colleges in the areas of Az-Zawiyah, Surman, (Rigdalín), Al-'Ujaylat, Zaltan, (An-Niqat al-Khams), Al-Amiriyah, (Sibratah), (Al-Mayah), (Al-Jumayl) and Al-Mutrad.

At the end of the meeting, the masses of the teachers in military training and the secondary certificate and private and general teaching college students marched hand in hand with the leader of the revolution, reaffirming their insistence on marching ahead to achieve the aims and principles of the Great September Revolution.

[Begin Al-Qadhdhafi recording] [shouts from students and teachers] The fifth conference of the revolutionary committees which you will attend concerns [words indistinct] the fifth meeting just as those meetings which I had in [word indistinct], (Jandubah) and Bi'r al-Ghanam with the youth in military training and those which I had at the camps of Al-Fatih and (Al-Mandur); [words indistinct] is being continued. We succeeded in Egypt and (?succeeded) in Lebanon. [Words indistinct] there should be a Salah ad-Din to halt the crusade march. [Words indistinct] each one of you should be a Salah ad-Din; each one of you should be a Khalid ibn al-Walid. Each one of you should be a prophet Muhammad.

The era of the masses is the one which [words indistinct]. Do not say (?we have Mu'ammár with us). No, each one of you should be Mu'ammár al-Qadhdhafi in his weapons, in his authority, in his wealth; we all should be Mu'ammár al-Qadhdhafi. As long as Mu'ammár al-Qadhdhafi is beneficial, we should all be like that. If Salah ad-Din managed to evict the crusaders from Palestine, then every Arab citizen should become a Salah ad-Din. "If Khalid ibn al-Walid defeated the Byzantines, then each one of you should be a Khalid ibn al-Walid. If the prophet managed to defeat the Jews and applied Islam and [words indistinct] then each one of you should be a prophet [words indistinct]. [shouts from audience] [end recording]

COMMENTARY: ENEMIES OF ARAB NATION MUST PAY

LD252340 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Undoubtedly, the tasks of the coming stage of national action lie in the exertion of intensive efforts to consolidate the ranks of the revolutionary force.

This force is divided because of the absence of a formula that would unify all its activities and its plans of action and confrontation and organize it into a front with specific objectives, behavior and phased strategy that reacts to events in the Arab area -- a strategy that reacts to events in a manner compatible with the facts that arise and which demands on every occasion that the masses rally together by virtue of their common faith, outlook and course.

The time has come to confront the enemies of the nation and the forces of evil. At no time have they stopped plotting and betraying, so much so that conditions have reached this low state, this remission, this cowardice.

The reply of the revolutionary forces must be fierce and up to the level of the battle with the enemies and the challenge that has thrown the glove in the face of the Arab masses.

The enemies of the nation who are now drunk with their temporary victory in Lebanon should be the first to pay the price and they are the ones against whom the sentence of punishment should be directed. All this has happened in Beirut because of the humiliation that filled the hearts of the cowardly rulers and symbols of the enslaved reactionary regimes and because they threw themselves in the lap of Zionism and imperialism.

The revolutionary committees must fully understand that despite their cowardice and submission, the enemies of the Arab nation have avenged ruthlessly their past defeats suffered in their clashes with the revolutionary forces since the visit to Jerusalem to sign the accords of humiliation to the abortive Fes conference.

In all these battles, the revolution has made wide strides forward. It has managed to execute As-Sadat and inflict defeat on the imperialist plans that sought most forcefully to ensure the passage of the stable accords. The revolutionary forces have also influenced the countermovement that opened the doors of Morocco before the Fes conference, thus ending it in abject failure. All these were wide, advance steps by the living forces of the Arab homeland.

Despite their cowardice and disgraceful inaction, the enemies of the revolution and the nation through their treachery have succeeded in avenging themselves through the Zionist barbaric offensive for their past defeat. Now they are rejoicing at all the blood that has been shed and all the devastation that has befallen Beirut and all the occupation and all those victims who have died as a price for this collusion. Hence, the reply to the revolutionary committees must be fierce and the revolution's punishment must be more violent than the cheap trickery used by the regimes and the rulers and lackeys who dominate seats of power in exceptional conditions.

It must always be remembered that the current stage is in need of a Salah ad-Din, as the commander of the revolution has stated, to storm the darkness and destroy the strongholds of reaction and agency. In our present age, Salah ad-Din cannot be other than the fierce struggler who faces death undeterred and who can rise to the level of prophets with his ability to offer sacrifice, endure abuse and enjoy absolute faith for the sake of a just mission that must be accomplished. The revolution is the prophecy of this age. Facing death for the sake of spreading this prophecy is tantamount to the highest degree of martyrdom and immortality.

Those, who at these very gloomy moments in the history of the nation are turning their capitals into festival grounds and who claim falsely that welcoming the fighters from Beirut is a pan-Arab duty and a contribution to saving the Palestinians from death, know deep in their hearts that their actions are only helping to implement the imperialist policy to the full by shattering the body of the Resistance, keeping it away from the points of contact and occupying it with countless social, economic and political problems. They are doing so prompted by a hope that will never ever come true. This hope is to close the Palestine dossier once and for all in accordance with the wishes of Zionism and imperialism.

Those who opened their coffers to finance the mean plan and only moved after the guns claimed all these lives and after all that land has been occupied, and some have come to the seat of presidency in Lebanon under the protection of the Israeli tanks, should be the first target of the forthcoming meeting of the revolutionary committees.

The enemy of the revolution has seven souls like a cat and has seven heads like a dragon, that mythical animal. When Anwar as-Sadat fell, Numayri took his place, goring the soft body of the Arab nation. When the tail Numayri was exposed, a mean acrobat took his place on the theater. He was Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The multiheaded, multisouled enemy will not withdraw easily from the battlefield. This is a fact that should be among the topics discussed by the revolutionaries.

The revolutionaries must always view their responsibilities with all the respect and commitment due them. The revolutionary committees must address themselves to students, soldiers, workers and peasants in every Arab country, calling on them to set up their own revolutionary committees in preparation for the day of revenge, which will speedily overthrow the heads of treason. The revolutionary committees must realize that too much talk is not a characteristic of true revolutionaries. In the final analysis, deed and not words is what counts.

It is the duty of the revolutionary committees to practice self-criticism and to admit that so far they have not done much in the Egyptian arena, in particular. True, there is a growing large force in Egypt and it has living contacts and cohesion with the Arab revolutionaries here and there. But so far, time has been on the side of the regime left behind by As-Sadat. One of the most important consequences of this has been Egypt's isolationist and isolated stands in regard to the events in Lebanon.

This demands speedy action and the escalation of the revolutionary activity in this important front of confrontation. Had Egypt been outside the ring of isolation and had it been in the hands of the national revolutionary forces, things would have been completely different. Any remission in this regard should be considered one of the errors that should not be allowed to pass without accounting.

It is now time for action and not for repentance. Forward and the march will continue.

JANA VIEWS AT-TALHI VISIT TO PRC, PHILIPPINES

LD251536 Tripoli JANA in English 1425 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqadah 6, August 25 -- Jamahiriya News Agency -- The secretary of the General People's Committee, Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, yesterday concluded a ten-day working visit to the People's Republic of China and the Philippines during which he held talks with the two countries' leading officials on development and broadening of the scope of bilateral cooperation with both China and the Philippines. These talks also dwelt on international questions of mutual concern.

The Libyan Arab delegation's visit to China resulted in signing a joint programme of bilateral cooperation in the economic, trade and technical spheres. A joint committee was also formed. Points of view were in agreement on international issues of mutual concern, particularly Third World issues. Both sides stressed the necessity of coordination and solidarity among Third World countries to confront imperialism, which desired to impose its domination over the peoples of these countries and to drag them into their spheres of influence.

The joint cooperation programme includes participation of Chinese companies in implementation of the transformation plan's projects in the fields of road construction, railways, housing, health, agriculture, commodity exchange, dam building, land reclamation, industry and mass sports.

Mr at-Talhi had talks with the vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, Deng Xiaoping, and the chairman of the State Council, Zhao Ziyang, on development of bilateral cooperation. He and his accompanying delegation also toured a number of factories in Beijing and Shanghai, including textile and silk weaving factories. They were given detailed explanations about production, the work force and performance in these factories.

Last Sunday the Libyan Arab delegation arrived in the Philippines on an official visit at the invitation of its prime minister. Mr at-Talhi had two separate rounds of talks with the wife of President Marcos and with the prime minister on questions of mutual concern and bilateral cooperation.

In the third round of talks between the two sides, Mr at-Talhi and the Philippine prime minister were joined by the secretary of the economy and light industry, Musa Abu Furaywah, the secretary of communications and marine transport, Al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, the Philippine ministers of defence and trade. One of this session's highlights was a discussion on the Muslims' question in southern Philippines and ways of resolving it peacefully and on just basis through the implementation of the Tripoli agreement on this matter. The talks also focused on bilateral cooperation in the political, economic and technical fields.

Our correspondent notes that officials in both China and the Philippines expressed their countries' desire to develop relations with the Jamahiriyah. The Libyan Arab delegation received a warm welcome and appreciation in both countries.

Official sources in both countries described the visit as successful and as having realised its desired ends in the interest of the three countries' peoples.

TUNISIA

ES-SEBSI: PLO WELCOME IN TUNIS AS COMBATANTS

AB242027 Paris AFP in French 1416 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, 24 Aug (AFP) -- Tunisian Foreign Minister Caid es-Sebsi told AFP on Tuesday in Niamey (Niger) that "the leadership of the PLO and Yasir 'Arafat are welcomed in Tunis as combatants, of course."

They are combatants who later will return to the soil of their ancestors -- Palestine -- and they are not refugees or people who will remain in Tunisia indefinitely, Es-Sebsi added.

Speaking on the eventuality of the setting up of Palestinian armed militia in Tunisia, Es-Sebsi declared: "We do not underrate the difficulties and the negative aspects of such a situation. He added: "However, we have no fears. Tunisia will act as an independent and sovereign country and we are sure that the Palestinians will never be led to commit acts that could jeopardize our sovereignty."

Recalling that Tunisia has requested that the "Bourguiba plan" be on the agenda of the forthcoming Arab summit in Fes (Morocco), Es-Sebsi pointed out that his country is "aroused by a political willpower to further advance" and "draw a lesson from the recent events in Lebanon with a view to mapping out of a joint Arab political action."

The Bourguiba plan, it will be recalled, suggests the settlement of the Palestinian question on the basis on UN Resolution 181 of 29 November 1947. The resolution stipulates the creation of Israel and, in particular, the splitting of Palestine into two parts -- one Jewish and the other Arab.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON PLO TIES

GF201820 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 19 Aug 82 p 21

[Foreign Affairs Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi interview with AR-RIYAD Tunis correspondent Al-Husayn ibn Al-Hajj Nasr -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] AR-RIYAD: Tunisia and some other Arab countries agreed to host groups of Palestinian fighters. Regardless of the circumstances of this acceptance and the current ongoing talks, do you believe that it is useful to have Palestinian fighters thousands of kilometers from the frontline?

Caid es-Sebsi: Tunisia's stand on this issue is clear: We do not interfere in the affairs of liberation organizations. We previously embraced many of them, particularly the Palestinian organization. We believe it is up to the PLO leaders to determine the policy and method of action they want. This is our firm position. We believe our role is to support the PLO with all our might, with all means and without any reservations. This is what all Arab countries should do. We have to leave the PLO free to determine a policy it deems appropriate and to determine a plan that meets its requirements.

AR-RIYAD: The Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau accuses countries that have accepted the Palestinians of treason. What is your view on this?

Caid es-Sebsi: As Tunisians, we are free to make our own political decision. It is not our custom to learn lessons from anyone on nationalism, pan-Arabism or on what should be done under certain circumstances. We also leave other countries to adopt stands that fit with their policies. We respect every view and in return we believe our view should be respected and should be taken as words intended for the general good. If the aforementioned charges are directed at Tunisia, they are completely unacceptable.

AR-RIYAD: As to Tunisia's relations with neighboring countries, how do you evaluate these relations?

Caid es-Sebsi: Tunisia's desire to have fraternal relations with its neighbors is constant and firm. The government has launched many initiatives to improve our relations with Algeria and Libya and to reactivate them, to remove past negative factors and to look forward to the future. We have succeeded in completing cooperation agreements between Tunisia and Algeria and between Tunisia and Libya. We will bolster this cooperation and deepen our desire to do so. However, this does not mean things are always good because there are also negative factors. God willing, we will succeed in doing so thanks to our clear political desire and our sincere desire to establish excellent fraternal relations because our aim is to construct an integrated and cooperative Arab Maghreb. We are living in the age of major blocs and I believe it is in the interest of all countries in the region to cooperate through joint action. This is our desire as Tunisians. We hope any disagreement in our Maghreb will vanish.

CHAD1ST ARMY LEADER CLAIMS FAN NOT IN CONTROL

AB251857 Paris AFP in French 1627 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Lagos, 25 Aug (AFP) -- The leader of the FAN is not in control of the situation in Chad. This was stated in Lagos on Wednesday by Mahammat Abba Seid, leader of the 1st Army and former interior minister in the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] of Goukouni Oueddei.

According to him, the only political solution lies in the departure of Hissein Habre and negotiations with the FAN, but a military solution could also be found.

"The FAN soldiers have nothing to eat, and they have to loot and extort money to live. Many of them have left Hissein Habre for neighboring countries such as Nigeria, some even joining the 1st Army," Abba Seid said.

"Frolinat is currently waging a war against rebel Hissein Habre," Abba Seid stated.

He said his troops are well-positioned and control a portion of central and east-central Chad. Other Frolinat supporters -- the Popular Armed Forces of former President Goukouni Oueddei and the Western Armed Forces of Moussa Medela -- also control large sectors in the north and south of the country.

According to him, the reconciliation meetings held in Gabon between Messrs Hissein Habre (FAN), Acheikh ibn Oumar (of the Revolutionary Democratic Command -- CDR), Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue (of the Chadian Armed Forces -- FAT) and Abba Siddick (of the Original Frolinat), are not likely to be successful. Colonel Kamougue attended these meetings simply because his Gabonese and Zairian friends urged him to attend. "As for the CDR, it is currently split into two factions -- those who want to fight and those who want to negotiate," he said.

Concerning foreign policy, the leader of the 1st Army believes that France, Libya and Nigeria have a role to play in Chad. "We are bound to Libya because of our boundaries and our history. Frolinat, which wants a revolution in Chad, is bound only to the Libyan revolution, which has often helped us. Nigeria, our giant neighbor, has always helped us and it must play a role in our future," Abba Seid added.

As for France, Abba Seid expressed satisfaction with the policy of that country during the GUNT rule, but feared an eventual move toward Hissein Habre. He also expressed fears about the attitudes of the United States or Saudi Arabia, which, by supporting Hissein Habre, want to eject France and gain access "to this strategic part of Central Africa, in order to exploit its mineral resources." According to him, the Conono Company is one of the instruments reflecting the desire of America to dominate his country.

Abba Seid sharply questioned the partiality of the OAU troops which, he said, instead of defending the GUNT, helped the FAN enter Ndjamena. "Why did the OAU take sides? It was the OAU that plunged us into the current crisis. Why should it not try to save us from this situation?" he concluded.

EQUATORIAL GUINEANEW CONSTITUTION 'OVERWHELMINGLY' APPROVED

AB251420 Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Yaounde, Cameroon, Aug 25 (AFP) -- Equatorial Guinea has overwhelmingly approved a proposed new constitution in an August 15 referendum, reliable sources said here today.

Some 95.3 percent of the electorate -- 134,777 voters -- approved the new constitution, which provides for the president to be elected for a seven-year term, a government headed by a prime minister and a legislature whose members would serve five-year terms.

Only 4.2 [percent] of the population, or 6,100 voters, rejected the new constitution in the referendum which lasted one week.

Details of the proposed constitutional changes were outlined earlier this month by military head of state, Colonel Teodoro Obiang Nguema. The new constitution would also create a National Council for Economic and Social Development, a consultative body.

Col Obiang, who overthrew one of the African's most tyrannical dictators, Macias Nguema, three years ago, is shortly expected to be elected president.

In another development in Paris, Manuel Ruben N'dongo, the exiled chairman of the opposition Democratic Rally for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea (RDLGE) said he will soon return to the capital, Malabo, at the invitation of Col Obiang.

Mr N'dongo said he hoped negotiations between his party and the military rulers would take place "as soon as possible, so that all the RDLGE party workers and sympathisers living in exile can return." Mr N'dongo expressed satisfaction at the referendum results.

GABONROK PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON 2-DAY VISIT 22 AUG

AB221603 Paris AFP in English 1553 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Libreville, Aug. 22 (AFP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan arrived here today for a two-day official visit to Gabon.

Mr Chon and his wife received an exceptionally warm welcome which included a 21-gun salute.

He was greeted by Gabonese President Omar Bongo, Prime Minister Leon Mebiame and other members of the government, political, ecclesiastical and diplomatic figures.

Mr Bongo visited South Korea in July 1975.

Among the crowd could be seen members of the West African states little Korean colony waving the flags of the two countries. The Leon Mba Airport and the rest of the Gabonese capital were covered in portraits of the two heads of state and huge banners celebrating Gabonese-Korean friendship.

In a welcoming speech, President Bongo expressed his delight in hosting a man whom he described as the proud son of a country whose economy is blossoming.

Speaking with great satisfaction of his official visit to Korea and recalling the long-established ties between Gabon and Korea, he expressed the wish that their bilateral cooperation be strengthened by Mr Chon's visit.

Mr Chon expressed his pleasure at being the first Asian head of state to make an official visit to Gabon, and said he appreciated the African state's economic progress since its independence from France in 1960. He set the theme of his visit -- the strengthening of Korean ties with Gabon -- from the outset.

The South Korean president expressed the hope that his talks with Mr Bongo would allow the implementation of forms of cooperation for the realisation of the two countries objectives of peace and stability.

Gabon and South Korea have had diplomatic links since 1962. Three trade, economic and technological cooperation agreements have (?been) concluded by the two countries since Mr Bongo's 1975 visit. The economic agreement, for example, has found a concrete expression in the creation of joint venture concerns.

A Korean company Kepco also recently won a concession to explore for and produce uranium in north and southeast Gabon.

The balance of trade between the two countries is slightly in favour of South Korea, which last year exported goods worthy 2,866 million dollars to Gabon. This consisted mainly of foodstuffs, manufactured goods and vehicles. South Korea in 1981 imported 2,320 million dollars of mainly raw materials from Gabon, which has important mineral, oil and forest resources.

Dinner Speeches

SK2 0242 Seoul YONHAP in English 0222 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Libreville, Aug. 22 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Sunday charged North Korea with "disrupting world peace by exporting thousands of guerrillas," and said Gabon and South Korea should be wary of a possible attempt by Pyongyang to sabotage their relations with each other.

Speaking at a state dinner in his honor hosted by Gabonese President El-Hadj Omar Bongo, Chon said: "Each of our countries has the national goal of promoting the well-being of its people. I want to place special emphasis on the importance of sharing what we have, human and material resources, especially technology and knowledge gained in the course of development." Chon arrived here from Lagos Sunday on the third leg of his four-nation African tour.

"Despite the great distance separating Korea and Gabon, the amicable relations and cooperation established in 1962 have been rapidly expanded and deepened, especially since the visit of your excellency to our country in 1975," Chon said.

"The Gabonese Government and people have not only supported the efforts of the Republic (of Korea) to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula and unify Korea by peaceful means but also have consistently spoken out on our behalf in many international forums, including the United Nations."

"I would like to declare once again our open door policy, which the Gabonese Republic is also pursuing. The Republic of Korea wants to positively maintain close cooperative relations with African countries, despite differing political, social and economic systems and ideologies," Chon said. "I expect that this visit will provide another impetus to the close bonds of friendship and cooperation which have been steadily strengthened since the visit (to South Korea) of His Excellency President Bongo."

For his part, Bongo said Gabon was deeply interested in Chon's offer of an exchange of visits by the top leaders of North and South Korea.

Bongo warned that Third World nations should resist hegemonic moves by powers through increased domestic solidarity, and called for concerted efforts by developing countries for the creation of a new world economic order.

The Gabonese president said he was gratified by South Korea's contribution to the development of Gabonese industry.

Prior to the state dinner at the Gabonese presidential mansion, Chon met with representatives of the Korean community here at a reception hosted by Korean Ambassador Ham Tae-hyok.

Bongo-Chon Talks

SK231350 Seoul YONHAP in English 1010 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Libreville, Gabon, Aug. 23 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo Monday discussed a wide range of issues, including international political situations, the close cooperation among developing countries, and the promotion of economic cooperation between Korea and Gabon.

At a summit at the Presidential Palace here, the two presidents agreed to pursue a common stand against colonialism through solidarity among developing nations and to begin "a new era" of cooperation for developing countries in general and for Korea and Gabon in particular.

During the two hour meeting, the two heads of state called for developing countries to make common efforts to handle current international circumstances in which the United Nations and other international bodies are losing their power to restrain and mediate frequent disputes among nations. They discussed Korean participation in the construction of trans-Gabon railways, the export of Korean-made trains and vessels to Gabon, the development of small and medium-sized joint projects, Korean participation in the development of Gabon's mineral resources and the conclusion of bilateral shipping and aviation agreements.

The two leaders also exchanged views on the promotion of bilateral trade, Korean participation in Gabon's economic development projects, the training of engineers and technicians, and the cooperation of technological institutions between the two countries.

Touching on the tension on the Korean peninsula, Chon pointed out that communist North Korea is continuing to cause disputes all over the world by increasing its armaments and sending guerrillas abroad while pursuing a policy to reunify the Korean peninsula by force.

Bongo promised his country's continued full support for Seoul's consistent efforts to reunify the two halves of the Korean peninsula by peaceful means.

Following the summit, ministers of the two countries met to discuss the details of what was agreed by the two leaders.

The South Korean president will leave here Tuesday for Senegal on the final leg of his official visits to four African countries. He will go on to Canada Aug 29 after his stay in Senegal.

Transportation Accord

SK240142 Seoul YONHAP in English 0116 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Libreville, Aug. 23 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and his Gabonese counterpart Martin Bongo agreed Monday to conclude two bilateral agreements on maritime and air transportation at an early date.

Korean officials said the Gabonese foreign minister gave his government's support to Seoul's position on Korean unification, and endorsed in principle the simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations, a position advocated by Seoul, but rejected by Pyongyang.

Yi is travelling with the official party of President Chon Tu-hwan, who is visiting Gabon on the third leg of a four-nation African tour.

Meanwhile, South Korea's economic affairs ministers with the presidential entourage conferred with their Gabonese counterparts on ways to increase Korean-Gabonese economic cooperation.

Korean sources said the Gabonese side requested Korean participation in the construction of pulp and cement plants.

According to the sources, Korean ministers promised favorable consideration of the Gabonese request, and invited pertinent Gabonese ministers to visit Korea for further consultations on bilateral economic cooperation projects.

Joint Communique

SK241124 Seoul YONHAP in English 1035 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Libreville, Gabon, Aug. 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Gabonese President El-Hadj Omar Bongo declared Tuesday that Chon's visit to Gabon and other African countries has greatly contributed to opening "a new era" of Asian-African cooperation.

In a joint communique issued before Chon's departure for Senegal, the two presidents agreed to expand friendly relations between the two countries by encouraging bilateral cooperation in the development of natural resources, and joint projects for the exchange of technology.

In the 17-point communique, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction over the steady progress of the uranium exploration project in Gabon in which the Korea Electric Power Company is participating, and agreed to further promote bilateral cooperation in private sectors in the spirit of equality.

They also agreed that the early establishment of a Korea-Gabon joint economic committee is desirable and that pacts on maritime and air transport and on the protection of investments will further promote the mutual benefits of both countries.

Chon expressed his hope that Korea would become a member of the African Development Bank in the near future to further consolidate cooperation between Korea and the African Continent.

Chon said the Gabonese people have achieved remarkable progress in the social, economic and cultural fields under the inspiring leadership of President Bongo.

In reply, Bongo praised the important role South Korea is playing in the international community as a leading developing country under the able leadership of President Chon.

Bongo committed his country's full support to Seoul's efforts to reunify the Korean peninsula by peaceful means in international forums and to realize the simultaneous entry into the United Nations of South and North Korea.

The two leaders emphasized that the maintenance of world peace and security depends on each nation's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity as well as on the principle of non-intervention in domestic affairs of other countries.

They shared the view that the question of North-South dialogue is one of the pressing problems the world needs to solve and called for concerted efforts in this area by both developed and developing countries.

Bongo accepted Chon's invitation to visit Korea at his earliest convenience, the date to be decided later through diplomatic channels.

Chon leaves here in the evening for Senegal on the final leg of a four-nation African tour, before going on to Canada Aug. 29.

GAMBIAPRESIDENT JAWARA CITES POLICY GUIDELINES

AB210951 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Budgetary austerity, financial discipline and patriotic commitment will be the guidelines of Gambia's policy in the immediate future. This emerged from the policy statement made by President Dawda Jawara to his country's parliament last Wednesday.

While expressing satisfaction over the achievements made so far, Dr Jawara stressed the need for continued effort. In this connection, he defined the major orientations of his administration's policy: Gambia will now be very attentive to security and defense problems, the importance of which was brought to light during the abortive coup attempt in July last year.

Henceforth, the Ministries of Interior and Defense have been established while a regular army will be set up. In addition, Field Force will be transformed into a gendarmerie. Concurrently, the integration of the Senegalese and Gambian armies and security agencies will be pursued.

In another development, Dr Jawara referred to the three protocols already signed for the implementation of the confederal pact and pledged his government's determination to work toward implementing the confederal agreements.

GHANARAWLINGS: PNDC TO SHOW MERCY, JUSTICE, HUMANITY

AB260818 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has stated that the council will continue to pursue its path of showing mercy, justice and humanity because it believes that these are necessary ingredients of every genuine revolution. He was speaking during discussions with a three-man delegation from the Interparliamentary Union in Accra last night.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said Ghana's revolution is a reaction to long years of depression and it demands nothing short of economic and social justice.

LIBERIAGOVERNMENT ISSUES EXPENDITURE CONTROL MEASURES

AB240810 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 0625 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The Government of Liberia has issued several expenditure control measures to ensure proper application and implementation of the 1982-83 fiscal budget. The measures issued in Monrovia yesterday under Executive Order No 1 are aimed at achieving the 15 percent reduction in the budget of \$420.1 million for the period covering 1 July 1982 through 30 June 1983.

Under the expenditure control measures no government ministry or agency will be given additional funds other than that which have been appropriated for the fiscal year. Government expenditures will be quarterly allotted by budgetary appropriations for each ministry and agency, as well as each budgetary item, the order directed.

The order further directed that each agency and ministry of government keep adequate records of accounts, expenditures and balance allotments as well as appropriations, and that under no condition should any agency or ministry initiate expenditures in excess of its allotment or appropriation.

No government accountant or bookkeeper will pass any payroll vouchers in recognition for both in the recurrent and development budget in the absence of an appropriation in the national budget or adequate balance in the allotment for the period of which such expenditure is incurred, the order said.

NIGER

REPORTAGE ON ICO MINISTERIAL MEETING IN NIAMEY

Iran-Iraq War Discussed

AB242221 Paris AFP in French 1525 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, 24 Aug (AFP) — Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has expressed the fear that the Iran-Iraq war might affect the Nonaligned Movement.

After an audience in Niamey with President Seyni Kountche of Niger, Mr Kusumaatmaja told the press: "We hope the effects of the Iran-Iraq conflict will not be similar to those of Western Sahara on the OAU."

"If we do not show any sense of vigilance and wisdom," he added, "the same thing can happen to the nonaligned."

The Indonesian minister's fears seem to be shared by several delegates to the 13th session of Islamic Conference Organization (ICO), the deliberations of which resumed this morning in the Niger capital.

After the hot exchange of words at the opening session on Sunday between the head of the Iranian delegation and Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi foreign affairs minister, following his election as the general rapporteur by the assembly, the conflict between Iran and Iraq has remained in the forefront of the conference's agenda.

Concerning this issue, sources close to the ICO reported Monday evening that this exchange of words is considered finished and Sa'dun Hammadi once again spoke at the plenary session in the afternoon after invoking his right to answer.

Niger President Seyni Kountche on Monday also received the Iraqi minister of foreign affairs and his Iranian counterpart, Ali Akbar Velayati, who arrived in Niamey that morning.

To several observers, there is no doubt that the Iran-Iraq war, which has lasted almost 2 years, should be at the center of discussions and that President Seyni Kountche should repeat the appeal he made on Sunday evening to the two sides to "put an end to this useless war and to hold out their hands to each other in mutual forgiveness."

"One of Islam's forces," the Niger president added, "is its faculty to forgive. Let us know how to use it to strengthen Islam and to consolidate the capabilities of our organization to respond to the hope that our people have put in it."

This call to end the hostilities was repeated by Daouda Diallo, Niger's foreign affairs minister and current chairman of the current session, and by ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti.

Everyone in Niamey seems to hope that with the arrival of the Iranian foreign affairs minister, the action of the ICO peace committee will be relaunched and that a new date will be fixed for another meeting and for new negotiations. This is the hope of President Sekou Toure of Guinea, chairman of this committee, Habib Chatti asserted.

Support for PLO Urged

GF251858 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The State of Qatar called on Islamic countries to offer every aid to the PLO, sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to help the Palestinians attain their rights and establish their independent state in their land with Jerusalem as its capital. 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Attiyah, Qatari ambassador to Saudi Arabia and head of Qatar's delegation to the 13th session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Niamey, capital of Niger, hailed in his address to the conference the steadfastness of the Palestinian and Lebanese against the invading Zionist troops, who are equipped with the most sophisticated and destructive U.S. weapons. He said Israel would have not committed its aggression against the Arabs and would have not defied all international and human humanitarian norms and rules without U.S. support. He also affirmed that the barbaric acts of the Zionist enemy, unprecedented in history, necessitate that ranks should be united and Islamic energies concentrated on deterring the enemy and putting an end to its acts.

Israeli Policy Scored

JN252018 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey -- Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim has said that the vicious Zionist aggression against Lebanon is considered history's biggest massacres since the appearance of nazism and that the Israeli expansionist design will not stop at its present stage.

Al-Qasim said the strange Israeli concept of security, which is based on the use of force, domination and a policy of fait accompli, retention of occupied Arab territories and establishment of buffer zones falls within this design. He pointed out that Israel, in implementing this concept, went as far as to consider that its security belt stretches from Pakistan in the east to Africa in the west.

In his speech before the 13th conference of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers in Niamey, capital of Niger, the foreign minister said Israel was able to implement its designs due to the absence of unified Arab and Islamic stands and to the support it received from world powers, particularly the United States.

He stressed the need to end the Iraqi-Iranian conflict because it is draining the resources and potentials of two important members of the Islamic Conference Organization. He said it is regrettable that Iran continues to prevent Iraq from practicing its pan-Arab role in defending its brothers who are facing the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and hamper the mediation efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Turkey's Views Expressed

TA251503 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1440 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, Aug 25 (AA) -- Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen told his colleagues from Islamic countries in Niamey peace and security could not be established in the Middle East unless Israel changes its intransigent policy and refrains from its habit of resorting to force.

According to the text of his address to the foreign ministers of Islamic conference member countries gathered at the capital of Niger, released in Ankara, Turkmen expressed the sorrow of the Turkish people at the human tragedy caused by Israel's occupation of Lebanon.

Turkey intends to maintain its full support of the Palestinian cause, he said, and called for the preservation of Lebanon's independence and unity. "Lebanon should not come under the aegis of any other state," the Turkish foreign minister said, and urged joint action by Islamic countries toward a speedy solution of Middle East question.

Turkmen regretted the continuation of the Iran-Iraq conflict, calling for settlement of any differences of view or divisions within the Islamic community.

Considerable progress had been achieved toward a settlement of the Cyprus issue in the second year of intercommunal talks, Turkmen pointed [words indistinct] presentation of concrete and comprehensive proposals by the Turkish Cypriot side.

A historic stage of maturity had been reached in the talks and both communities should take care not to lose the opportunity it presented through any intervention or obstructive debate at international meetings. Turkmen hoped UN debate if any would tend to further, not obstruct, intercommunal talks, and expressed his appreciation for the support given by Islamic states to the Turkish Cypriot community in its just cause.

Regarding Muslim minorities, Turkmen noted some of these groups faced difficulties and pressures because of "separatism" and called on the Islamic conference to make clear its disapproval of such tendencies.

The Turkish foreign minister believed the large number of refugees leaving Afghanistan and the continuing resistance in the country demonstrated that the Afghan people rejected foreign intervention.

Expressing Turkey's support for SWAPO as the legitimate representative of Namibia in its quest for self-determination and national independence, Turkmen approved of sanctions against South Africa's delaying tactics.

The Turkish foreign minister pointed out certain countries which had harbored terrorists active against other states were now faced with acts of terror themselves. Noting Turkey was particularly concerned with international terrorism because over 20 of her diplomats and officials had been its victim, Turkmen hoped Lebanon would no longer be a training ground for Armenian terrorists.

Turkmen hoped the current conference of foreign ministers would adopt the reports of four special Islamic conference groups which had met in Turkey since the 12th foreign ministers meeting. These reports related to Islamic cooperation in the fields of food and agriculture, labor and social security, banking, and development.

U.S. Criticized on Lebanon

AB251554 Paris AFP in English 1540 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, Aug 25 (AFP) -- The United States came in for sustained criticism over Lebanon at today's fourth morning session of the 13th ministerial meeting of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO).

ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti said the "great majority" of speakers at today's session held the U.S. responsible for the war in the Lebanon. "This responsibility is so obvious that I do not think any delegation can deny it," Mr Chatti said.

About 40 delegations are taking part in the talks, which began on Sunday and are due to be wound up tomorrow after delegates adopt a final resolution.

Mr Chatti said the next ministerial council meeting would be held in Cacca, Bangladesh, in December next year. Plans were being made for the third ICO summit conference to be held in Morocco.

Mr Chatti said that he had "a very long meeting" with Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati today within the framework of the ICO's attempts to mediate in the war between Iran and Iraq. He said he would soon be in touch with Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who is chairman of the ICO peace committee created to lead the mediation effort.

Further contacts would be made "with the agreement of the two sides" after he had spoken to Mr Sekou Toure, he said.

The various committee's set up by the Niamey conference were meanwhile continuing to draft their reports, which are to be submitted to the ministers later today.

Earlier today the United Arab Emirates announced that it was to contribute one million dollars to a solidarity fund earmarked for the Islamic University of Say, now under construction 60 km (35 miles) from here on the banks of the River Niger. When finished the Say University will be the largest Islamic university in West Africa.

KOUNTCHE RECEIVES HEADS OF VISITING DELEGATIONS

AB251539 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, this morning granted several audiences. He received one after the other the leaders of the Jordanian, Lebanese, Gabonese, Ugandan, Sierra Leonean, Beninese and Guinea-Bissau delegations and the president of the Islamic solidarity fund.

Marwan al-Qasim, leader of the Jordanian delegation who was the first to be received, discussed African and Arab problems with the head of state.

[Begin Al-Qasim recording in Arabic with French translation] His excellency the president honored me by granting me this audience during which I conveyed the greetings and the expressions of friendship and brotherhood of His Majesty King Husayn. Our discussions concerned events now taking place in Lebanon. We discussed the Lebanese crisis and problems concerning this Islamic nation. Israel's expansionist policy and South Africa's racism must arouse our concerted efforts to find a solution that benefits Africa and the Arab world. [end recording]

The Lebanese delegate, Ambassador (Zahar al-Hassan) and the head of state discussed relations between Niger and Lebanon.

[Begin (Al-Hassan) recording in French] The president kindly talked about relations between Niger and Lebanon which -- thank God -- are excellent. He also talked about the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the aggression against Lebanese territory and people. He expressed his solidarity with the Lebanese Government and people and his concern and that of the Niger Government and people about this invasion. Of course, I had the pleasure of thanking president (?for the reception accorded us) and of expressing the Lebanese delegation's appreciation as well as my own for this reception and for the perfect organization of the Islamic conference. I also thanked him for the sentiments of brotherhood and solidarity he expressed toward by country and its people and government. [end recording]

Sierra Leone's Foreign Minister Dr Abdoulaye Conteh decoared that his country wishes to resume its membership in the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] by taking part in this 13th ministerial session.

[Begin Conteh recording in English] I delivered a special message from President Siaka Stevens to his brother President Kountche. To begin with, Sierra Leone wants to resume membership in the ICO which is now meeting in Niamey. President Stevens also asked me to express to President Kountche the joy of the Sierra Leone Government and people over reactivating their ICO membership. [end recording]

Beninese Foreign Minister Tiamiou Adjibade congratulated President Kountche for Niger's support for Benin's request to be admitted as an observer to the ICO meeting.

Finally, the president of the Islamic solidarity fund was received by the head of state with whom he discussed the proposed construction of the Islamic University at Say.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI RECEIVES OUTGOING SOMALI ENVOY

AB232158 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Today in Lagos, President Shagari at the State House received the resident ambassador of Somalia, Mr Hussein H. Farah, at the end of his 1 and 1/2 years of diplomatic service in Nigeria. While taking leave of the president, the outgoing ambassador regretted that he had to leave soon at the time when he had begun to appreciate the nature of his job in Nigeria. However, he expressed satisfaction at the rate of development in the country and said that his short stay has afforded him the opportunity to make friends and learn more about Nigeria.

On the regional conflict between his country and Ethiopia, the ambassador said his country was not opposed to an African peaceful solution of the problem.

Replying, President Shagari commended the outgoing ambassador for his [words indistinct] the popularity of Nigeria in spite of his short period in the country.

MAURITIUSREPORTAGE ON INDIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Gandhi's 24 Aug Activities

BK250745 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Gandhi has said India and Mauritius are bound by common cultural heritage. She was speaking at a civic reception given by 60 organizations at the Mahatma Gandhi Institute as part of her second day's engagements in Mauritius. She said all the great saints and sages have taught us the spirit of tolerance and brotherhood which are common to all religions. Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad have followed the spirit of tolerance to lead the country toward the ideals of democracy and progress. Gandhi said both countries are committed to democracy because it allows diversity to grow and blossom. India and Mauritius are affected, she said, by whatever happens to either country because the internal and external developments bind them together.

Earlier in the day, an agreement was signed between the two countries on the avoidance of double taxation. The Mauritius prime minister hosted a luncheon in honor of Mrs Gandhi. Among others who attended was former Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam.

Mrs Gandhi will address the Indian community this morning. She will also address a press conference before emplaning for Maputo, the capital of Mozambique.

National Assembly Address

BK240912 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The prime minister has reiterated India's firm opposition to military intervention and the presence of superpowers in the Indian Ocean. In her first ever address to the 70-member National Assembly of Mauritius, Mrs Gandhi said India favors political solutions to the various current crises. She called upon developing countries to forge greater unity and cohesion to effectively resist the threat to world peace posed by the increasing presence of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean and also nuclear proliferation.

All India Radio special correspondent R.N. Chaturvedi, covering the prime minister's visit, reports that Mrs Gandhi was lustily cheered by the members when she voiced India's unequivocal support to the demand of Mauritius for the return of Diego Garcia and other islands in the Chagos archipelago. Our correspondent adds that the prime minister departed from the text and made a reference to the indigenous population of Diego Garcia. She expressed her concern for them.

In a powerful speech covering a wide spectrum of international issues, Mrs Gandhi asked the littoral states to raise their voices in a bid to eliminate power bases from the Indian Ocean and preserve it as a zone of peace. She regretted that repeated calls made by the littoral countries and the UN resolutions in this respect were disregarded.

Referring to the apartheid doctrine pursued by the neighboring South Africa, Mrs Gandhi said its policies are an affront to all the values dear to us. She said the government and the people of India had consistently and firmly condemned the atrocities of the people of South Africa. The prime minister called for common efforts and cooperation with the frontline states to end the abhorrent policies of racialism and colonialism in southern Africa.

Mrs Gandhi urged the nonaligned countries to avoid conflict among themselves for the consolidation and unity of the movement. She said the policy of nonalignment to which India and Mauritius are dedicated has become an important instrument of world peace. Both countries must give their full support to the movement of disarmament beginning with the limitation of nuclear armaments, she added.

Mrs Gandhi strongly condemned the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and massacre of thousands of innocent civilians in total defiance of world opinion. She called for a just and comprehensive settlement of the west Asia crisis and restoration to the Palestinians of their right to a homeland.

Mrs Gandhi briefly referred to India's freedom struggle and progress made since independence. She said India and Mauritius shared many things in common, particularly their allegiance to parliamentary institutions and democratic development. Mrs Gandhi warned that economic disparities between and within nations have created an explosive situation. She called for the establishment of a new economic order which could redress long-standing inequalities. She stressed the need for a continuing dialogue between developed and developing nations and also greater cooperation and exchanges among developing countries for the reduction of economic disparities.

Earlier the speaker of the assembly requested the prime minister to address the house. At the end of Mrs Gandhi's speech, Mauritius Prime Minister Jugnauth thanked her for the address and said it is a historic day for Mauritius.

Communique on Visit

BK250910 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] India and Mauritius have reaffirmed their faith in the policy of nonalignment. They said nonalignment is an essential prerequisite for developing countries in their pursuit of national independence, equality and development. In a joint communique issued at the end of Mrs Gandhi's 3-day visit to Mauritius, both countries expressed grave concern over the big power presence in the Indian Ocean. They stressed the need to intensify efforts for the speedy implementation of the UN declaration on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Both countries called for stopping further production of nuclear weapons and said it poses a grave threat to the survival of mankind. They wanted steps for an international commitment under a legally binding treaty to be given by all nuclear weapon states not to use or threaten to use nuclear states [as heard] against any state under any circumstances. They also demanded immediate suspension of all nuclear weapons tests pending the conclusion of a comprehensive treaty.

Both nations have expressed apprehension at the transformation of Diego Garcia into a military base. Mrs Gandhi reiterated India's full support for Mauritius sovereignty over the Chagos archipelago.

The two countries regretted the continuous stalemate in North-South relations and the deterioration in the climate of multilateral economic cooperation. They said all efforts should be made to reach an agreement on the early launching of global negotiations.

Referring to the situation in west Asia, both countries called for the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Lebanese territory. They also expressed concern over the continuous conflict between Iran and Iraq.

With regard to Afghanistan, they called for a political settlement on the basis of withdrawal of all foreign troops and strict respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country.

The two leaders condemned the South African Government's policy of repression and subjugation of the black and Colored majority. They demanded the immediate release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners languishing in South African jails.

Mrs Gandhi and Jugnauth expressed satisfaction at the progress of bilateral relations between India and Mauritius. They agreed that there is scope for further expansion of cooperation between the two countries, especially in the field of industry, oil refining, scientific research, expansion of marine resources and shipping. The India-Mauritius joint commission will review the existing economic and technical cooperation and identify new areas with a view to further intensifying it.

Mrs Gandhi thanked the prime minister and the people of Mauritius for their warm and friendly welcome and generous hospitality. The prime minister of Mauritius expressed the hope that the traditional relations between the two countries would continue to grow further.

Addressing a press conference in Port Louis today, Mrs Gandhi expressed the hope that cooperation between India and Mauritius will continue to grow in different fields. She said she is impressed by the resolve of the new leadership in Mauritius to develop the country, particularly the rural areas. Mrs Gandhi said India also had similar problems most of which it has solved. India today is one of the first 10 industrial nations in the world. She said we are self-sufficient in grains and our production has touched the 132 million ton mark.

Details of the prime minister's press conference are still coming in.

Press Conference

BK251247 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The prime minister has said that India will host the next nonaligned summit in New Delhi early next year at the request of other member countries. Addressing a news conference in Port Louis at the end of her 3-day visit to Mauritius, Mrs Gandhi expressed the hope that Mauritius Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth would also attend the summit.

Reiterating India's support to the Mauritius stand on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, Mrs Gandhi said India wants the ocean free from any foreign military presence. Mrs. Gandhi expressed concern over the economic disparities between the developed and the developing countries and said that efforts should be made to remove this disparity so that there is stability, peace and justice in the world. Mrs Gandhi said economic cooperation among developing and industrialized countries is essential to bring about a new economic order. She said India is prepared to cooperate with other developing countries in their economic development. Mrs Gandhi said India had agreed to share with Mauritius her experience in the establishment of a state trading corporation, a shipping corporation and a network of small industries. India had also agreed to offer assistance to Mauritius to refine 150,000 tons of petroleum.

Addressing the Indian community in Port Louis in Hindi, Mrs Gandhi said every one of them is an ambassador to India.

Mrs Gandhi has since left Mauritius for Maputo on an official visit to Mozambique.

Agreements Reported

AB251107 Paris AFP in English 1052 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Port Louis, Aug 25 (AFP) -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today warned Mauritius it will have to fight a tough battle with the U.S. to recover control of the Indian Ocean Chagos archipelago, including the island of Diego Garcia where the U.S. has established a base.

"Any country which has gone to the extent of establishing its presence not only in quantity but also in depth with nuclear weapons will not easily give it up," she said before leaving for Mozambique after a three-day official visit.

Mrs Ghandi pledged about 100,000 dollars to the 900 families from the islands who were evacuated to Mauritius in 1965, when Britain detached the group of islands from Mauritian control and allowed the U.S. to set up an air and naval base.

Following meetings with Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth, Mrs Ghandi also agreed to arrange a 10 million dollar credit line for Mauritius, allowing it to settle a number of foreign exchange problems. The credit would be used for importing capital goods, an official Mauritian communique said.

India also agreed to back Mauritius at the second consultative meeting of its creditors in Paris next year, to be held under the auspices of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The agreement between India and Mauritius provided for India to refine 150,000 tonnes of crude oil imported by the island for Mauritian use. India would also put advisers at Mauritian disposal to help modernise the international airport here, and assist in setting up a state trading corporation, a national shipping line and a small-scale industry bureau here.

The two leaders agreed that Mr Jugnauth would shortly visit India and that the Indo-Mauritian joint committee would meet here in the near future.

SWAZILAND

REGENT APPOINTS SUPREME COUNCIL OF STATE

MB251158 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The regent of Swaziland, Dzeliwe, Indlovukazi, known as the Great She-Elephant, has announced the appointment of a Supreme Council of State to assist her in official matters following the death of King Sobhuza on Saturday. The council, traditionally called the Liqoqo, consists of 15 members, mainly senior princes and chiefs.

Eighty-three-year-old King Sobhuza has reputedly been entombed in a cave in the Ezulwini Valley in the central part of Swaziland.

The regent also announced in Mbabane that Prince Sozisa was to act as head of state in her place should she be unable to do so.

Council Members Named

MB260637 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 26 Aug 82 p 1

[By James Dlamini]

[Text] Members of the Liqoqo, the Supreme Council of State to advise the regent, have been announced.

The 15 members of the Liqoqo were announced in a government gazette published yesterday.

They are: Prince Makhungu, Prince Gabheni, Prince Sifuba, Prince Mfanasibili, Prince Mancibane, Prince Tsekwane, Prince Sifo, Prince Lusekwane, Prince Mavandlakazi, Chief Mlimi Maziya, Ndvuna Masenjana Nsibandze, Chief Mfanawenkhozi Maseko, the Hon. A.K. Hlophe, Mr Ndleleni Gwebu and Dr George Mzingeli Msibi.

They have been appointed by the queen mother and recent Dzeliwe in terms of the king's proclamation to the nation of 1973. The regent has also appointed Prince Sozisa of Gundcwini to be "the authorized person" under the terms of the same proclamation. Both appointments are with effect from yesterday.

Assumption of regency by Ndlovukazi Dzeliwe following the death of King Sobhuza II last Saturday has also been gazetted. [as published] She will perform all functions and responsibilities of king.

The function of the Likoqo is to advise the queen mother on all matters of state.

In the absence of a king, the Likoqo may at any time appoint, in accordance with Swazi law and custom, a person referred to as "an authorised person" to perform on behalf of the regent the functions of her office if the regent is, for any reason, unable to perform those functions.

Parliament yesterday met in joint session during which the Prime Minister Prince Mabandla formally informed members of the death of the king.

"The sad departure of His Majesty King Sobhuza II has deprived this parliament and the Swazi nation to the invaluable services of a great leader; a tireless advisor and a father for whom we all had so much love, respect and deep affection," said the prime minister.

He then moved that parliament should prepare and transmit her majesty the queen mother an appropriate message of condolence expressing its deepest sorrow to her majesty for "this sad and painful loss to the Swazi nation."

Meanwhile, an interdenominational service involving a cross section of Christians begins at Lobamba at 9 this morning. After a short break there will be prayer at 3 this afternoon. These prayers will be held outside the royal byre and will be held daily until the state funeral. The emabutfo continued to dance and sing incwala songs in their quarters at the royal residence.

AFP REPORTS 11-YEAR-OLD PRINCE TO BECOME KING

AB260913 Paris AFP in French 0845 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, 26 Aug (AFP) -- It was learned on Thursday in Mbabane, capital of Swaziland, from a parliamentary source that an 11-year-old prince will succeed King Sobhuza II to the throne of Swaziland.

The news of the designation of the successor of the "Lion of Swaziland" has not, however, been officially confirmed by the Likoqo council, the supreme organ of the monarchy.

According to Thursday's South African press, the monarch-designate will be Prince Makhosemvlo, the youngest of some 600 related princes vying for the throne and the one most liked by the deceased monarch. If the choice is confirmed, the queen mother will continue as regent.

It is to be remembered that King Sobhuza II was 4 months old when he was designated to succeed his father, King Ngwane V on 10 December 1899.